FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD161423Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions opened in the Julius Fucik Park of Recreation and Leisure in Prague today. Correspondent Ivana Bernaskova reports from the Palace of Congresses:

Here at the Palace of Congresses delegates have adjourned for lunch. Immediately before the lunch break Comrade Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, greeted the delegates and guests to the congress on behalf of Czechoslovak trade unions.

The biggest event in the history of the international trade union movement, the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions, which is unprecedented in its number of delegates, opened an hour and a half ago and will remain in the focus of attention of the Czechoslovak and world public for the whole of the next week. A total of 80 countries of all continents are members of WFTU. This unique world trade union forum, which is meeting in Czechoslovakia for the first time, has defined five basic aims on which the overwhelming majority of national, regional and world trade union organizations take identical or close stands.

The delegates are to discuss two fundamental documents: a universal declaration of trade union rights and a guideline for action document. The session hall and the premises of the Palace of Congresses are crowded with people with different colors of skin. They represent trade union organizations with different political views, but they have all arrived with the same mission--to strengthen the unity of action of the international trade union movement, to contribute toward a relaxation of international tension and to strive for the development of a new, more just economic and social system in the world. Words to this effect were voiced during the opening of the congress by Enrique Pastorino, chairman of WFTU, who opened the historic congress of trade unionists in Prague.

Opening Session, Husak Speech

LD161734Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Present at today's opening of the biggest event in the history of the international trade union movement to date--a congress which has no precedent in regard to the number of delegates--were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and Comrades Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and important representatives of our political and public life.

This unique world trade union forum, which is meeting for the first time in Czechoslovakia, is being attended by 1,100 delegates and guests from 350 trade union organizations and associations from more than 140 countries of the world. They represent approximately 260 million workers from all continents who are organized in trade unions.

Enrique Pastorino, chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, underlined the importance of this world gathering for the further strengthening of the unity of trade union organizations and international solidarity. In this connection he singled out the role of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union who are playing the prime role in the struggle for world peace and the right of nations to self-determination, against imperialism and for world progress.

He expressed appreciation for the contribution being made by Czechoslovakia, host country of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is creating the most favorable conditions for WFTU activities.

The congress rostrum was then mounted by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. In the opening part of his speech, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the Czechoslovak Government and all people, as well as on his own behalf, he greeted and welcomed to the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia the delegates and guests of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress. In his address of welcome he then went on to say:

[Begin recording] We are glad that this great world forum of representatives of the organized working class and working people--representatives of the trade union movement--is taking place in the capital of our state.

The great goals of which Comrade Chairman Pastorino spoke correspond fully not only to the concept and work of our Czechoslovak trade unions but also to the concept, aims and interests of the entire Czechoslovak state. I hope that in the course of your stay in Prague and in Czechoslovakia, you will have the opportunity to familiarize yourselves to some extent with the life of our people, their work, the tasks we set before ourselves, and naturally also with the problems which life brings daily. We are glad that we are the host country, where the central body of the world trade union federation can carry out its activity, and I thank you for recognition expressed here by Comrade Pastorino, for we are endeavoring to create good conditions for the work of such a great and powerful world international organization.

The central slogans of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, as well as the drafts of the documents that have been submitted and which I have already read show how important the issues and problems are which the world trade union congress will be discussing here in Prague. The slogans also show the importance of the issues on which the delegations--which are here in such large numbers--will voice their views. We can say, proceeding from these drafts and from what has been said here already, that what is involved is the continuation and intensification of the more than century-old noble struggle of trade unionists of various countries for the rights of the working man, for social justice, for social progress and for a peaceful life for the people on this planet. These are not mere slogans. This is part of the everyday world of both the trade unions in Czechoslovakia and the trade union movement in other countries.

This world is full of problems and contradictions. There are problems which affect in one form or another the working people of all countries, and which even the organization of the working class and working people into trade unions cannot avoid, but it can make a very considerable contribution to their solution.

In the last several decades, various continents have experienced great revolutionary changes. The number of socialist countries is growing. The national-liberation struggle is growing. The struggle of the working people for their political and social rights is growing. And the struggle for a dignified human life and for the liquidation of the remnants of oppressive and colonial regimes is growing. The contribution of the working class and the working people toward solving the problems of various countries of the entire world is growing.

One can also say that the progressive and peace-loving forces are trying to achieve a practical implementation--in everyday life--of those great goals which are expressed by the main slogans of your congress and which are enshrined in the proposed documents. The importance of the trade union movement and its influence in various countries and great international organizations is growing.

I think that the necessity of cooperation between various trade union organizations and the need for international solidarity in all the important and main questions is growing too. This, too, is one of the important things about this congress. The various trade union organizations from all sorts of countries and continents should exchange their experiences, contribute to seeking the right path toward the solution of the topical problems of the world--problems which are political, social and economic. One of the fundamental questions now being considered by the people of all continents is the question of peace or war--the question of a peaceful solution of existing problems or of a war which would be more destructive than the wars experienced twice already by my generation. The process of detente is also growing--the process of realizing that the path of peaceful cooperation and seeking peaceful ways to all existing questions is the only correct and inevitable one. I am saying that such a solution is possible and inevitable and amounts to the only sensible alternative in solving great global problems in Europe, as well as in other continents.

True, apart from these objectives which are seeking progressive, peaceful and just solutions, there exist influential forces which are hampering this process and are trying the reverse it, and which are striving to promote the arms race, the accumulation of destructive weapons, the production of new, even more horrific weapons and are impeding the process of the gradual limitiation of armaments, the freezing of armaments and concrete steps toward disarmament and a life of peace.

The immense strength of the trade union movement in the world, the immense strength of the working class and people in the world, when it realizes the strength of its united action and international solidarity, can influence immensely this process toward peace. The working class and people can have a positive influence on developing a good life for people without regard to the color of their skins, their nationality, religion or any other differences. This is also a question which is written down in the programmatic documents of your congress and which stands before us with all urgency.

The century-long struggle for political and social rights of the working class and the working man, for his development, for the full opportunity for his self-realization continues in the great majority of the world and thus forms one of the main contents of the activity the trade union movement. Comrade Chairman Pastorino spoke here before me about the crisis phenomena in the great part of the world, about the difficult situation existing in the countries which have recently liberated themselves from the colonial condition and which are seeking their own way toward freedom, social development and economic and cultural development. They are seeking help and cooperation to enable them to overcome those century-old differences that exist and which have to be tackled. Here the trade union movement, as a powerful source in individual countries as well as the world, can do a great deal and can also help in a great many respects. And it will be interesting to hear voices at this congress which will be contributing in this respect toward the solution of the open questions in this area.

All this has been expressed in the main slogan of this congress, in the draft documents. What has been said here before is close and dear not only to Czechoslovak trade unionists, but also to all Czechoslovak people. In our country, the working class and other working people are the decisive ruling force. They direct all their effort toward achieving the well-being and happiness of our man. You will have an opportunity to find out for yourselves what has been achieved during the past 30 years of building socialism in Czechoslovakia. You will also be able to find out what kind of tasks we are setting before ourselves and the key problems and struggles. I think that one can say at such an international forum that the working class and working people as managers in their own country have achieved incomparably more than capitalists elsewhere for the benefit of the working class and for the benefit of the working people.

It is only natural that not only our trade union movement, but all Czechoslovak people are imbued with a deep international solidarity with the working people of other countries--with workers and other working people, whether from the East or the West, South or North. This is a solidarity with all those who fight for a peaceful life on this planet, for social justice, for a progressive solution for the elimination of wars--in a word, for the well-being and happiness of the working man. [applause]

We will watch the deliberations of the congress with great attention. I wish to assure you of the total solidarity of the Czechoslovak people in this great and noble struggle in all countries and all continents. Czechoslovakia stands alongside the progressive, peace-loving forces wherever they may be on this planet. We consider ourselves part of this great global struggle.

I wish you successful progress at this congress so that the world trade union movement with full responsibility will make an impact on the public opinion of the world and prepare a program so the power of the trade union movement in the world will contribute still more intensively and still more effecively to the positive solution of the problems of the world.

Once again, I greet you all heartily, wish you successful progress, and wish you also a pleasant stay in Czechoslovakia. Thank you for your attention.[applause] [end recording]

Gensous Address

LD170307Y Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 16, Ceteka--The chief tasks of the World Federation of Trade Unions were summed up by WFTU General Secretary Pierre Gensous in his speech at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress here today.

He said the WFTU will strive for the meeting of the social and economic demands of the working people. Other tasks include guaranteeing political and economic independence of all nations, overcoming backwardness, establishing a new just international economic order, liquidating colonialism, fascism and racism definitively, achieving political and economic democracy and all-round enhancement of the rights of the working people, preserving,and consolidating peace, stablizing the process of detente, promoting cooperation among nations and achieving disarmament.

Pierre Gensous underlined the campaign to ensure employment as the primary task. He pointed out the successes achieved in the effort to change the world since the Eighth World Trade Union Congress, including the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire, the repelling of the imperialist intervention in Angola, and the fall of fascist regimes in Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Many countries of the Indian Ocean and Caribbean area put an end to colonial tutelage. The Helsinki accords meant an important stage in the struggle of European peace forces for cooperation among nations. The anti-imperialist aims of the national liberation movements have been clearly defined, Pierre Gensous said.

Pierre Gensous went on to say that these successes are a result of the tireless struggle of nations, the working people and their trade unions, to which the WFTU has been constantly contributing. He pointed out that imperialism was now on the defensive. It is still trying to impose its will, resorting to violence and repression. The regimes of Pinochet, Somoza, Geisel, Mendez, Smith, Vorster and others, and also the methods used now by Israel are more and more discredited in the eyes of the world public.

The present balance of forces offers prospects for the consolidation of the achieved successes and for gaining new ones. The WFTU supports the heroic and suffering people of Palestine who are victims of a real genocide. The WFTU's solidarity goes to the Arab workers, particularly those who are victims of repression in Tunisia, Sudan, Bahrain, the Yemeni Arab Republic and the people of Lebanon. The WFTU believes that the people of the Sahara should have the right to self-determination. It supports the nations of southern Africa in their struggle against the neo-colonialist efforts of the imperialists. The international trade union movement has succeeded in finding a path of united action in support of these nations, Pierre Gensous said.

He stressed the WFTU's solidarity with the workers and people of Chile, and said that the WFTU sides firmly with the working people and nations of Latin America, fighting against the dictatorial regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Bolivia.

The WFTU supports the people of Korea who are resolutely fighting for the reunification of their country, as well as the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for (?a peaceful) settlement of the conflict with Cambodia, WFTU General Secretary Pierre Gensous said.

The WFTU's solidarity goes also to the people of Cyprus, he added. He said the deep and chronic crisis of the capitalist system heavily bears down upon millions of working people. The World Bank has estimated that in 1974-75 about 650 million people were living in destitution. Estimates for 1985 put the number of those who will be starving at 750 million. The number of unemployed people in the advanced capitalist countries exceeds six per cent of the total labour force. There are 33 million jobless people in the developing countries. In many of the large cities, 30 percent of the population live in slums.

He [word indistinct] that the world has witnessed a real explosion of contradictions, which affected all spheres of the spiritual and material life of the capitalist society, and pointed out that these problems do not exist in the socialist countries. The [word indistinct] achieved by the socialist countries in several decades prove that they succeeded in meeting the chief requirements of the working people in a historically short period.

The negative phenomena can be uprooted from the life of the people only through the joint struggle of the entire international community of the working people. Some forces are trying to make use of the different situation in various countries, determined by the different standard of economic development, for setting the working people of the advanced capitalist and those of the developing countries against each other, Pierre Gensous said.

Pierre Gensous said that the growing number of strikes is a characteristic feature of the present time. Everything testifies to the failure of the policy of so-called cooperation of classes.

The increasing consciousness of the working people of being able to achieve fulfillment of their demands only through struggle is an important factor. The tactics of enterprise owners has the same character everywhere, proving that it is coordinated on an international scale through (?international) monopolies. The militancy of the working people is reflected in a stronger feeling of international solidarity. This experience must be applied in the activities of the WFTU which must consider ways of improving the organization of international solidarity in support of the working people's struggle, Pierre Gensous pointed out.

He stated that the establishment of a new international economic order is one of the principal demands of the developing countries, as well as a demand of the working people and democratic forces of the advanced capitalist states and all socialist countries. It is necessary to guarantee economic and political independence of the developing countries, their complete sovereignty over their entire natural wealth and economic activities, as well as the right to nationalize, expropriate or transfer the ownership of foreign property, the WFTU general secretary stressed.

In the face of the achievements of the policy of peaceful co-existence, growing influence of the socialist countries, extension of the struggle for general and complete disarmament, imperialism and capitalism, meeting with failures in the world, intensify attacks against democracy. Thus, it is a vital interest of workers and their trade unions to continue actions for freedom and for political and economic democracy.

The struggle for peace and disarmament has become the common aim of all workers. In recent months a terrifying threat to the future of mankind has appeared in the shape of the neutron bomb. The Carter administration is still hesitating over beginning industrial production of this weapon. This hesitation reflects the mass actions against the production of the bomb. It is necessary now, Pierre Gensous stressed, to "galvanize every effort and all forces into action to turn aside this danger forever."

He went on saying that progress in improving the international situation "depends on the fusion of political detente with military detente into an overall process of [word indistinct] international relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence." It is a crime, a provocation against public opinion to continue the feverish arms race. This is why the WFTU welcomes the proposed holding of the world conference on disarmament in 1979. The congress must become a significant turning point in the struggle for this objective, he said.

Pierre Gensous pointed out that never before has trade union diversity at the international level been so great and neither has it ever been so necessary to have an international view of and approach to contemporary problems.

The international trade union organizations, including the WFTU, are now facing the problem of transformation of this diversity into a single movement. In this struggle for unity it is necessary to expand bilateral relations and exchanges between national trade union organizations of different countries. He also stressed the importance of multilateral meetings of a standing character or concerning single problems. Agreed actions are a possible way to widen the unity. A reliable basis for this process has been created by cooperation between the WFTU, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and the Latin American Trade Union Confederation of Workers.

Pierre Gensous mentioned the difficulties appearing at present in cooperation between the three international trade union centres--the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) and the WFTU. Nevertheless, cooperation is possible. It only requires willingness and awareness of the necessity of this cooperation for all workers in the world, he said.

He declared that the WFTU again proposes a renewal of relations with the leadership of the ICFTU.

On the role of the WFTU and its parts--international trade union organizations--in the renewal of the world trade union movement he said that during the 33 years of its existence, the WFTU has participated in all battles, often under very difficult conditions. It has always struggled on the side of workers and nations suffering from aggressions and oppression. It has become a synonym for social progress, freedom, independence and peace. It is widely opened to all trade union organizations which recognize a single demand--to defend the interests of workers.

Hoffmann Welcomes Delegates

LD162358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On behalf of the 6.5 million-strong organization of Czechoslovak trade unionists, the Ninth World Trade Union Congress was addressed by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Among other things, he said in his address:

[Begin recording] We are pleased that among the participants in the congress there are a number of those who have never visited Czechoslovakia before and who want to acquaint themselves with our country, with the working people and their trade union organization.

Dear comrades, you have an opportunity to make contacts not only with the leading officials of the revolutionary trade union movement, but also with our selfless aktiv, with specific or territorial all-trade union bodies and with primary organizations--you may talk to our members, the working people of any branch, as you please. Therefore, do utilize your stay in Czechoslovakia and look around.

Personally find out what the genuine reality of current real socialism is--this being the work of the Czechoslovak working people to which a considerable contribution has been made by Czechoslovak trade unions. Acquaint yourself also with the conditions in which our workers and other working people live. Acquaint yourselves with their rights and liberties. Acquaint yourselves with their influence on the management of the state, how they exercise their role of the only ruler and manager of this country. Acquain yourselves with the work of the Czechoslovak trade unions, with their position, role and influence in society, with the internal life of the revolutionary trade union, how internal trade union democracy is implemented, what the members' interests in the trade union organization are, what their contribution to the development of trade union activity is, and with the work of our voluntary officials of whom there are 1.5 million in our revolutionary trade union movement. Find out for yourself that we are talking completely openly not only about our undeniable successes but also about our shortcomings, problems and mistakes in our work.

Dear comrades and esteemed friends, we welcome you and talk to you on behalf of the working people of Czechoslovakia who, exactly 30 years ago, forever decided in favor of socialism and who, under the leadership of the CPCZ and with the active participation of the revolutionary trade union movement, transformed Czechoslovakia in the past years into a rich, quickly and successfully developing country--a true socialist fatherland. [end recording]

Gierek Greetings, Kruczek Speaks

LD170400Y Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 April, PAP--In a message sent to the delegates to the 9th Congress of Trade Unions, opened in Prague today, First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek wished the participants to contribute to the further consolidation of unity and class solidarity of the working people and to the prestige of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"The fight for rights," reads the message, "is inseparably linked with socialism. The struggle for human right to live in peace features strongly in the programme of the WFTU. It is understandable, since it was the working people who have suffered (?most) from wars.

The congress, attended by delegates from [number indistinct] unionist organizations from 146 (?countries) is the largest and most representative of all unionist gatherings so far. Most of the delegates came from outside the WFTU. The numerous and broad representation of the working people makes one hope that the debates will focus on matters of greatest importance for the 300 million strong world unionist movement.

Polish unionist leader Wladyslaw Kruczek was one of the first speakers at today's (?discussions). He said that progress in international detente is the basic condition for the development of cooperation among trade unions, also those with differing positions. At the same time, the detente processes are taking shape in a keen confrontation with cold war forces. The matter of greatest significance for trade union's movement is to start on with disarmament and to halt the arms race. Referring to the discussion on human rights, Wladyslaw Kruczek stressed that broadly conceived human rights are the most precious factor of the humanistic origin of socialist thought and practice. For us, that is for generations so bitterly experienced by the war, the right to live in peace is the fundamental one among all human rights.

Wladyslaw Kruczek also presented Polish achievements in creating ever better conditions for observing human rights and meeting people's demands. While implementing the programme of improving working and living (?conditions) of working people, and developing democracy in Poland, we are well aware of the fact that numerous problems have not yet been solved and many needs remained unfulfilled, he said.

The place and role of [words indistinct] socialism and capitalism are obvious, the Polish trade unions' leader stated. (?International) discussions on the issue are desirable and useful as they are of much help in reaching mutual understanding and in tightening cooperation. Together with the receding of cold war policies, the more favourable conditions appear for the reconstruction of the unity of world unionist movement. The present differences in outlooks and opinions stem from objective circumstances. However, these differences should not be overcome through the renunciation by the WFTU of its consistent, class-conscious and anti-imperialist platform, said Wladyslaw Kruczek.

Soviet Delegation Arrives

LD141258Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Aleksey Shibayev, arrived in Prague today to attend the Ninth WFTU Congress. The Soviet guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The Soviet trade unionists were also greeted by Enrique Pastorino, president of WFTU, and Pierre Gensous, WFTU general secretary. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich was also present.

Romanian, Other Delegations

LD142248Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania headed by Gheorghe Pana, chairman of its Central Council, arrived in Prague today to attend the Ninth WFTU Congress. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Enrique Pastorino, president of WFTU.

Among those who arrived in Prague today to attend the WFTU congress were representatives of the trade union organizations of Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Japan, Canada, Laos, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Great Britain and many other countries.

New WFTU Offices

LD152200Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On the eve of the Ninth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which opens in Prague tomorrow, new WFTU offices were inaugurated in the capital of Czechoslovakia today. The opening ceremony was attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and vice chairman of the WFTU, WFTU President Enrique Pastorino, and other officials.

At the inauguration of the new offices, Comrade Karel Hoffmann stressed that the Ninth WFTU Congress which will be in the focus of world public attention for 7 days, is without doubt, the biggest event in the history of the international trade union movement. He also noted that the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] is aware of its duty to make an active contribution to the development and results of the work of WFTU. Comrade Karel Hoffmann then unveiled a memorial plaque with a presentation inscription from ROH to WFTU.

Enrique Pastorino, chairman of WFTU, said that he regarded the new building as an expression of great international solidarity and another contribution of the Czechoslovak people to WFTU. In conclusion, top representatives of ROH, WFTU, and the Prague city national committee laid a foundation stone for a world May Day memorial.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO WRITES ON NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

AU170928Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

["The Unfair Trump Called Neutron Bomb"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, April 17--BTA news analyst Nencho Khranov writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "The fact that President Carter instructed the Pentagon to begin updating the nuclear warhead for the "Lance" rocket and the 203.2 mm howitzers so that they can be used as neutron weapon, still further asserts the view that it is a question of a forced roundabout manoeuvre to deceive the public opinion".

Commenting on the reactions prompted by the decision of the White House, the author of the article points at the discontent of the Peking leaders in particular, who proclaimed as "madness" every refusal of the lethal weapon. He writes: "There is also nothing original in the fact that Strauss and his friends in the FRG have tried to use the neutron bomb issue not only for their next in a series anti-socialist actions but also to exert pressure on the small coalition. What is stranger is that government spokesmen have defended from the Bundestag tribune the thesis that the FRG would agree to locating the neutron weapon, if only such a consent is given by other NATO member-countries.

Mr Nencho Khranov joins the view of those observers who look for an explanation of this fact in the desire to overcome a certain crack in the relations between Bonn and Washington at the price of a gesture which has been categorically condemned by the wide circles of the Social-Democratic Party and by the democratic public of the FRG.

The author considers as rather futile the hopes mentioned in Washington and in some West European capitals to use the neutron weapon as a new trumpcard in the negotiations with the socialist countries on other problems, and in particular in the Vienna negotiations for cutting down the armed forces and armament in central Europe.

MINISTER VISITS CUBAN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

LD162028Y Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 16 (BTA)--On the last day of his tour of the country which included important industrial projects under construction, the first secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Fidel Castro, met the Bulgarian minister of machinebuilding and metallurgy, Mr Toncho Chakurov, who is on a visit to Cuba, in the town of Olgin.

In the conversation which passed off in a cordial atmosphere, Mr Castro expressed his pleasure with the progress in the construction of the two plants visited by him which are being constructed with Bulgaria's technical assistance. These are the plant for irrigation equipment in the town of Cienfuegos and the plant for farming machinery "the Heroes of July 26th" in the town of Olgin.

In his turn Minister Chakurov expressed before the first party and [words indistinct] of Cuba the willingness of Bulgaria to do everything necessary so that these industrial projects which are of importance for Cuba's farming may be promptly put into operation.

KATUSHEV-LED USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 13 APR

Stanko Todorov Receives Katushev

AU131135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-USSR commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Katushev Meets Lukanov, Departs

AU131535Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Bulgaria's permament representative to CEMA, today met Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Soviet permanent representative to CEMA. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues connected with deepening the bilateral cooperation as well as with the cooperation within the CEMA framework were discussed.

The Katushev-led Soviet delegation later left Bulgaria.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VISITING ISRAELI COMMUNIST

AU142028Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received the visiting Sashah Hinin, Politburo member and secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues on cooperation between the two parties, the international situation and the international communist and workers movement were discussed. A full unanimity of views on the issue discussed was established.

HUSAK'S FRG VISIT SEEN AS PORTENT OF BETTER RELATIONS

Visit Lauded

LD142030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Kvetoslav Faix commentary]

[Text] Although it is somewhat premature yet to talk about what kind of consequences the visit to the FRG by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, will have, one thing can be said with absolute certainty already: It was an event of special significance both in regard to bilateral relations and from the broader viewpoint of international and, in particular, European politics. The talks Comrade Husak had with leading FRG politicians brought a whole number of valuable stimuli which, on the whole, are opening new possibilites for all-round mutual cooperation and, at the same time, in the spirit of the principles of the final act of the Helsinki Conference, are contributing toward strengthening cooperation among European nations. And this is of an even greater significance, as Czechoslovakia is a member of the community of the socialist states while the FRG is a member of the EEC and NATO.

And it is perhaps because of this that an improvement of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG is a thorn in the flesh of all reactionary forces in the West, who before, during and after the visit by Comrade Husak have through various media subjected the Bonn government to sharp criticism and the CSSR to the grossest slanders. These forces are today making every effort to bury detente and to push European nations once again into confrontations of the kind that were characteristic of the cold war. The hysterical commentaries of the British TIMES and the reactionary U.S., French and Netherlands newspapers cannot there be underestimated, and it would be likewise incorrect to consider trivial the churlishness displayed by certain FRG media that were justly disowned recently by representatives of the governing SDP.

The more so, therefore, it is necessary to appreciate the tenacity and effort of all West German politicians who had worked toward the realization of the visit by the general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the republic and who contributed to its success. Comrade Husak did so personally in his toast at the reception he gave in Bonn on Tuesday night for his hosts and one needs to stress that he said so in the name of all our people.

Yes, our public followed with attention the entire course of the visit and welcomed very warmly the joint declaration signed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the republic, and Helmut Schmidt, the federal chancellor, not because it is creating certain exaggerated illusions but in the hope that relations between our two states, which our neighbors, will not be improved and intensified step by step. And we heard similar expectations during the past few days from the ordinary people in Bonn and Hamburg, and we do not doubt that this was the case also throughout the Federal Republic. After all, it was surely no coincidence that the representatives of the opposition parties, Kohl, the chairman of the CDU, and Strauss, the chairman of the Bavarian CSU, regarded it as their duty to meet Comrade Husak to assure him that they, too, support the intensification of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic.

I worked in Bonn for many years as a foreign correspondent during times which were not always good for mutual relations between our two countries and which far too often were indeed frosty.

It appears to me that now we are going forward toward a better future. Yesterday, at a reception in Hamburg town hall, I talked to a certain Hamburg politician who had demonstrated on many occasions in the past that he is a good friend of Czechoslovakia. He commented on the results of Comrade Husak's visit with the following words: "I believe now that with regard to mutual relations between our states we can be optimists. I think that these words also express our sentiments and hopes.

International Significance Noted

LD161446Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Major events usually require a lapse of time for their significance to be truly appreciated. However, there are other events whose significance is patently obvious from the very beginning. Among them is the visit of Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak president and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the FRG, which has made its mark on the international political developments of the past week.

This fact is due to the position of the two countries and to the situation in which the visit took place. The borders of the two states are at the same time the borders of two worlds, the point of most critical contact of two opposing world systems. In view of the enormous concentration of armed forces in central Europe, it is literally a border of peace or war. At the present time, when the adventurist forces of power of the military-industrial complex are endeavoring to thwart the results of the progress achieved by detente in international relations and to return to the practices of cold war, a state of tension, or on the other hand a state of relaxation, on this border in particular is of far-reaching importance.

Doubtless, problems will occur in mutual relations. This is natural and normal. However, it is of decisive importance whether they will be approached with good will on both sides to find a satisfactory way to their elimination or whether they will be deliberately exaggerated or malevolently interpreted.

In Comrade Husak's talks with representatives of the FRG it emerged that both sides have a very great interest in insuring that a positive trend prevails; and even if in the discussion of a number of international issues certain differences manifested themselves, it is of decisive importance that on the most fundamental question they were in agreement: There is no sensible and acceptable alternative to the policy of relaxation of tension, and therefore both sides want to promote this relaxation.

The whole of Europe has benefited from this, since the removal of every sensitive spot makes it more peaceful and secure. Czechoslovakia's good will to live in peace with its neighbors and to systematically develop cooperation with them has not only been proclaimed repeatedly but has also been proven in practice. If during the visit the Government of the FRG equally demonstrated good will in its relation to Czechoslovakia this can only be welcomed, even if the realization of this policy will be rendered more difficult by the influence of the regressive forces on the internal and external policy of the FRG--influence which is clearly noticeable.

In this context the importance of the further deepening and consolidation of the friendship and alliance of our republic with the other socialist countries, which forms the basis of an effective implementation of the policy of detente and cooperation in international relations, is heightened. A positive contribution in this direction was, for instance, the visit of the Czechoslovak National Front delegation to the GDR which took place shortly after the ratification of the new treaty of alliance between our two countries which advances their cooperation to a qualitatively higher level and deepens the joint peaceful endeavor of both states.

The talks between representatives of the Czechoslovak National Front and the GDR were a practical contribution toward the realization of the spirit and letter of the new treaty.

Of fundamental importance for the deepening of our alliance with the Soviet people was the visit and the talks of our parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, in the Soviet Union. At the recent 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee it was affirmed again that the indestructible friendship, alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union form the cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's home and foreign policy. Therefore it is not surprising that the talks of our parliamentary delegation in the Soviet Union spanned a very wide range of questions, beginning with practical forms of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and ending with the work of legislative bodies. This gave rise to many valuable incentives for the further deepening of all-round cooperation. There was an extensive exchange of views and of valuable experience. The visit represents another important link in the chain of friendly relations between party and state representatives of the two countries: it developed the understandings and directives agreed to for the further rapprochement of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union during the meeting of the highest representatives of both states.

The visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union has significantly contributed toward the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and thus also to the strengthening of the unity, cooperation and coordinated course of action of the countries of the socialist community. The practical strengthening of the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente in relations with countries with different social systems and the systematic deepening of cooperation and joint action with our socialist allies--this is the historically tested and proven path toward the consolidation of the international position of our republic, toward the strengthening of its security and the creation of optimal conditions for the successful development of socialism.

At the same time it is also our contribution toward a positive development of the international situation and to the cause of peace and international understanding. Czechoslovakia's intensive diplomatic, statesmanlike and political activity during the past week has again demonstrated this graphically.

ALOIS INDRA RETURNS HOME FROM USSR

LD131806Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of our highest legislative body, returned back home from the USSR today.

The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, on a visit of one week's duration.

The delegation was welcomed at Puznye Airport by deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, and other personalities.

BRIEFS

FRG FEDERAL BANK PRESIDENT--Prague, April 16, CETEKA--President of the German Federal Bank Dr Otmar Emminger arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of President of the Czechoslovak State Bank Svatopluk Votac, to discuss cooperation between the two banks. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NEUTRON WEAPON ISSUE

DKP Statement Reported

LD141845Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--The Presidium of the German Communist Party [DKP] Executive today made the following statement with regard to the FRG Bundestag debate on the neutron bomb:

The course and the results of the Bundestag debate on the neutron bomb give cause to the DKP Presidium for an appeal to the peace-loving and democratic forces in our country: Do not let up in the struggle against the misanthropic neutron bomb. Do not let up in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament. The course and results of this debate have shown that the federal government and the CDU-CSU have not said no to the neutron bomb despite differences in their tactical approach. They are agreed that they wish to use this anti-human mass destruction weapon as a means of blackmail against the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states, in order to unilaterally alter the existing military balance of power to their advantage. Such plans are illusory, because the Soviet Union cannot be subjected to blackmail; they are dangerous, because they take into account another round of the atomic arms race.

The CDU and CSU, and primarily Strauss, have again been shown in the Bundestag as the most reactionary inciters and floor leaders of the arms race. They combined their unlimited yes to the neutron bomb with strong attacks on detente. The provocatory and dangerous speeches by Strauss and Kohl made it clear that the CDU-CSU leaders are a security risk to the Federal Republic. Great dangers for the people in our country emanate from them. They wish to reverse the process of detente and cooperation, and they kindle the perilous arms race. The full contempt for humanity of the most reactionary circles of West German imperialism, who continue to aspire to the possession of atomic weapons, became apparent in their speeches.

The representatives of the government coalition, Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, said in fact that they were in favor of continuing the policy of detente. They also tried to display themselves as supporters of disarmament negotiations. However, this cannot disguise that they are also on principle in favor of production and deployment of the neutron bomb in our country. As long as the ruling parties, the SPD and FDP, support the dangerous game of blackmail with the neutron bomb and as long as the federal government will not say no to the production of the killer bomb and its deployment in the Federal Republic, they must accept the responsibility for a renewed impetus to the arms race, for a threat to detente and for placing the lives of our people in danger.

The DKP states once again: With the national interests of the Federal Republic in view, there can only be a clear no to the neutron bomb. Our chance lies in the mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb proposed by the USSR. This proposal has also been submitted to Bonn. The chancellor, who has urged the Soviet Union to be cooperative in the limitation of armaments, must accept this proposal. The DKP demands that the federal chancellor assume a constructive stance at the UN special session on disarmament. He should also pronounce a clear no to the neutron bomb.

Neutron Bomb 'Barbarian,' 'Antihuman'

DW141106Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2030 GMT 13 Apr 78 DW

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Excerpts] In these days of intensified debate over the neutron bomb, we note once again that certain of its proponents have admitted the falseness of their contentions. Suddenly we heard and read in the Western media that the neutron bomb is indeed usable as an offensive weapon and that it is particularly well-suited for cutting deadly lanes into the ranks of an enemy in order to crush his front. We take note of this correction and thus of the confirmation of what we have said from the outset--that the neutron bomb is a typical offensive weapon, the weapon of an unscrupulous, antihuman aggressor.

It is no different with the second contention which holds that soldiers would be killed on the battlefield, to be sure, yet not far away from them the farmers could have their afternoon snack undisturbed and unharmed. Now suddenly the opposite is heard. At the moment it is still impossible to target the neutron bomb accurately. As long as this is the case it is necessary to use the neutron weapon quite massively, which means that many neutron bombs would have to be dropped, broadly spaced. What would then happen to the super-eating farmers and their hamlet in such a case has not been divulged by these commentaries.

The neutron bomb is the most barbarian and anti-human weapon which has ever existed. This finding defies refutation. Thus no consideration of a political or military nature can ever justify the production or the use of this weapon. Consequently, the only point at issue can be the universal renunciation of the neutron weapon. This alone is human, and this is what the Soviet Union has proposed.

CSSR, GDR NATIONAL FRONT AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BERLIN

LD141810Y Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, April 14, CETEKA--An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and the GDR National Front National Council was signed here today by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek and Deputy Chairman of the GDR National Front Werner Kirchhoff.

The agreement lays down the principles of further development of cooperation between the two organizations, exchange of information on the activity, actions and initiative of the two national fronts. It also provides for the exchange of experience in political work in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 9th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

TISCH LEADS FDGB DELEGATION TO PRAGUE WFTU CONGRESS

LD151312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--Most of the delegates of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress are already in the Czechoslovak capital. They include the delegation from the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Aleksey Shibayev, the FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of its National Executive Committee, as well as trade unionists from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, Portugal and Spain.

NEUMANN GREETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD151458Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Oslo (ADN correspondent)--In Oslo on Saturday Alfred Neumann, head of the SED Central Committee delegation and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the GDR communists to the 16th party congress of the Communist Party of Norway [CPN]. Alfred Neumann stressed the close links between the SED and the CPN and recalled the Norwegian communists' solidarity aid for their German class comrades during the period of fascism. "The 2 million SED members," said Alfred Neumann, "follow with interest and sympathy your complicated struggle. We highly value the CPN's consistent support for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and for the social and political interests of the Norwegian workers."

VERNER, MIELKE SPEAK AT DYNAMO SPORT CLUB ANNIVERSARY

AU151932Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "A Significant Contribution to the Balance Sheet of GDR Sports: Central Delegates Conference of the Dynamo Sports Association Opened; Paul Verner Presented Decorations; Erich Mielke Delivered Accountability Report"]

[Summary] "The 2-day central delegates conference of the Dynamo Sport Association began in the Berlin Dynamo Sports Hall on Friday." The climax of the first day was the awarding to the association of the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold by the GDR State Council chairman. The award was presented by SED Politburo member Paul Verner. In his speech he reviewed the past 25 years of the association's activity.

Earlier, Erich Mielke, first chairman of the Dynamo Sports Association and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had drawn up an impressive balance sheet in his report. He affirmed that the Dynamo members will further advance on the road of the 9th SED Congress with multifaceted initiatives and creative activities and pointed out that the Dynamo Sports Association now has more than 200,000 members, including more than 101,000 children and youths.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN SED BEZIRK LEADERSHIP MEETING

AU151959Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The 10th SED Berlin Bezirk leadership meeting held on Monday was marked by the further implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and by the conclusions from the speech of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker before the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships. Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the bezirk leadership, spoke on the subject: "For the Consistent Implementation of the Main Task of the Ninth SED Congress." The speaker was able to refer to good results obtained in the first quarter. The industrial goods production target was fulfilled 100.9 percent by the capital's centrally administered industry. The labor productivity target was fulfilled 103.1 percent. In the production of goods with the "q" quality mark, the 103.3 percent level was reached.

These results show, Konrad Naumann stressed, that in the framework of the "Course GDR 30" competition the communist and all working people of the capital are making a high contribution to the strengthening of our worker-peasant state and thus of socialism in the world. The speaker declared: "Our line is clear, we are for peace and peaceful coexistence. [paragraph continues]

We are building a socialist, a communist, human and just society in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. We are in solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces throughout the world."

Konrad Naumann thoroughly dealt with the coming tasks for the continuous daily plan fulfillment of every enterprise in 1978 so as to worthily prepare the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment. Our struggle for the plan fulfillment, he said, is incorporated in the process of the socialist revolution in the GDR. Every economic advance, every achievement of science and technology is for the social and cultural progress of our people. This is objectively combined with high demands on the development of performance.

All efforts must be focused on fulfilling the 1978 economic plan everywhere at 50 percent by 30 June--the middle of our current 5-year plan. The speaker described the intensively expanded reproduction through the further acceleration of scientific-technical progress as the key to the successful implementation of the current annual plan targets as well as of the main task in general. To devote the same attention to the fulfillment of the science and technology plan as to that of the production plan must be part of the normal practice of party work at every enterprise.

NEW ARSON ATTACK AGAINST S-BAHN IN WEST BERLIN REPORTED

LD161640Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] Berlin--A new arson attack was carried out against the S-Bahn in West Berlin on Saturday evening. Unknown persons started a fire at the S-Bahn station, Friedrichstrasse, in a carriage of the Wannsee-Frohnau train using a 10-liter canister of gasoline and an electric fuse. It was only due to the watchfulness and prompt action of the Reichsbahn staff that serious danger to life and property was averted and the fire quickly extinguished.

The incendiary device was of the same type as those used on 28 March and 11 April 1978.

PRC REJECTION OF USSR PEACE OVERTURES CRITICIZED

LD170910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0321 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Under the title "The GDR for a Normal Relationship, Supported by the Interests of Peace and Socialism, Between China and All Socialist Countries," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today comments on the negative attitude taken by the PRC leadership to the normalization proposals submitted by the Soviet Union. The paper writes that this rejection made it clear "that the actions of the Chinese leadership contradict its statement of being interested in the development of normal relations with all states--this would also include the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries."

The GDR, which steadfastly pursued a policy of peace, the strengthening of socialism and of anti-imperialist solidarity, could not but note "that the Peking leadership's present course is detrimental in the utmost to these aims and therefore to the GDR's very own interests." According to the paper, a normal relationship by China with the USSR, and with all the socialist states, would without doubt have positive effects on relations between the GDR and the PRC.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Lazar

LD1418347 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 April MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers received in parliament building Colonel Roger Felli, foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana.

(?Rezso Trautman), deputy president of the Presidential Council, received in his office Friday the Ghanaian foreign minister. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and by Alex Arthur Crabbe, ambassador of Ghana accredited to Budapest as well as [passage indistinct].

MTI Report on Visit

LD1618587 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 April, MTI--[Words indistinct] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the Foreign Minister of the Ghanaian Republic Colonel Roger J.A. Felli paid an official visit to Hungary, between April 11 and 15.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana made a trip to Szekesfehervar where he had an opportunity to get acquainted with some achievements of the economic and social life of the People's Republic of Hungary.

The Ghanaian foreign minister was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council.

At the friendly talks the negotiating parties reviewed possibilities of expanding political, economic, cultural and other relations between Hungary and Ghana. They established with content that the two countries ties were developing continuously and specified those practical steps that have to be undertaken in order to [word indistinct] cooperation.

The parties had a comprehensive exchange of views on timely international issues and agreed that detente continued to be a decisive tendency in the international life which is gaining force in spite of the attempts of reactionary forces. The negotiating parties agreed to work together for the success of the UN General Assembly's extraordinary session handling disarmament issues.

They underlined the role of the socialist and non-aligned countries in the struggle carried on against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination and for peace and security. Speaking of the African situation, the Ghanaian and the Hungarian parties welcomed the successes of the progressive African forces, and repeatedly confirmed their intention to support the liberation movements fighting against colonialism and imperialist rule. They corroborated that their countries do not back the efforts seeking an "internal settlement", meaning the international acknowledgement of a puppet government in Zimbabwe.

They confirmed that they will insist on the UN resolution declaring the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] the sole legal representative of the Namibian people. In connection with the conflict in the Horn of Africa the sides gave voice to their commitment in favour of the integrity of territorial borders.

The two ministers reviewed the Mideast situation and shared the view that the latest developments there confirmed the earlier stance of their countries.

The sides also agreed that a tension-free, peaceful world cannot be imagined without the establishment of a just economic order and the observation of the sovereign rights of the states to control their national resources.

The Ghanaian foreign minister expressed his thanks for the friendly reception in Hungary and invited Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja for an official visit to Ghana. The Hungarian foreign minister accepted the invitation.

Felli Departs, Cooperation Seen

LD1523045Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1750 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Col Roger Joseph Felli, foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana, has left Budapest. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and several leading officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Frigyes Puja and Roger Joseph Felli discussed the expansion of political and economic relations between the two countries. They decided on practical measures to strengthen cooperation. They agreed that the tendency of detente will continue to be decisive in international life. They emphasized the role of nonalined and socialist countries in the struggle for peace and against racial discrimination. Roger Joseph Felli invited Frigyes Puja on an official visit.

The Ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs arrived in Sofia this afternoon.

HUNGARIAN-SPANISH JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN MADRID

LD1418185Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 April 1978 MTI--The correspondent of MTI reports from Madrid: Friday in Madrid the session of the Hungarian-Spanish exchange of goods, economic, industrial and technical cooperation mixed committee was concluded.

The discussants reviewed the bilateral trade and cooperation relations. They took a stand in favour of expanding and diversifying the today's 35 million dollars [words indistinct] and they defined the possible chief fields for industrial cooperation. Stress was laid on jointly producing motor trains of diesel type for the Spanish State Railways, and on promoting cooperation in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries. They found it important to mount more trade-promoting actions. To promote the better information of the enterprise of the two countries more goods shows will be urged, also exhibitions and the swapping of delegations.

A protocol has been signed about the talks.

HUNGARIAN-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS REPORTED

LD141256Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 April 1978 (MTI)--Headed by Abdul Hamid Merei, minister of planning [name and title as received], a Syrian economic delegation was conducting talks in Hungary 6-13 April about the possibilities of expanding economic and technical-scientific cooperation. They were having discussions with foreign ministry officials and the director-general of Tesco.

The two sides shared the view that the possibilities are favourable for stepped up cooperation in the delivery of telecommunications equipment, port installations, railway and public road vehicles and the exchange of experts.

As a result of the talks, Imre Szekacs, director-general of Tesco and the Syrian minister of planning signed a technical-scientific cooperation working programme.

The head of the delegation was received by Agricultural and Food Minister Pal Romany, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Syrian economic cooperation mixed committee, also by Foreign Trade State Secretary Bela Szalai and Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office.

FURTHER NEUTRON BOMB REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY

Brown's Bonn Remarks Reported

LD141124Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Bonn correspondent Gyorgy Szepesi dispatch]

[Text] U.S. secretary of Defense Brown has served several U.S. presidents. On his way to the NATO session in Copenhagen he spent a few hours in Bonn. He took this opportunity to declare before Bonn newsmen that although the neutron bomb is a useful weapon, he found President Carter's decision to defer its production acceptable. However, since it is well known that before the presidential decision he did everything to insure the production of this weapon of mass destruction, he could not go back on his word in the West German capital. So he said on the one hand that a postponement is not a final renunciation, and on the other hand he assured his West German negotiating partners that the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons would continue. He did not fail to reassure the representatives of the West German war industry that the standardization of armaments within NATO is a two-way street. The United States not only wishes to sell to the FRG, but is also willing to buy from it.

'Ambiguity,' 'Indecision' Seen in Washington

LD161357Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Gyula Schel commentary]

[Text] Carter's zigzags have again confirmed Helmut Schmidt's opinion of the U.S. President: He regards him as an unpredictable dilettante who is trying to put his own moral views into world politics, but in reality is unable to play his leading role in the West. These hard words were put on paper by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL after the U.S. President's decision to postpone the production of the neutron bomb.

Carter was not spared by his other allies either. Even at home in the United States, he had, in general, a bad press. These criticisms are, when calmly considered, hard to understand, since both Carter and his allies wish to use the new weapon primarily for bargaining. According to the view reflected by DER SPIEGEL, the manufacture of the neutron bomb should have been started and used as a trump card in the SALT talks with the USSR. Carter, too, means to use the neutron weapon for this purpose, but he is asking for the limitation of other types of weapons already possessed by the USSR in exchange for the neutron warhead, which is not be be produced for the time being. It must also be mentioned that the modernization of the vehicles--the lance missile, and the 8-inch nuclear gun will begin.

Thus Carter's decision on the neutron weapon is characterized by the same qualities as his attitude to the second SALT treaty. Ambiguity and indecision. As to SALT, Carter's speech during the week again showed an artificial optimism. Paul Warnke, the head of the U.S. negotiating delegation, also made very hopeful statements, while according to the French news agency, Secretary of State Vance does not expect that his visit to Moscow next week will break the deadlock in the SALT talks. [passage indistinct]

It cannot be regarded as a coincidence that, during his Siberian tour, Leonid Brezhnev called very firmly for the conclusion of a second SALT treaty in the same Vladivostok in which he reached an agreement in principle with the previous U.S. President 3 1/2 years ago. There has still been no final decision because of the reluctance of the United States. Yet the stakes are high in the case of both SALT and the neutron weapon. To quote only one aspect from the words spoken by Secretary of State Vance this week: New weapon systems developed by one side drive the other side to make even more sophisticated countermoves. The result is an expansion of the weapon systems on both sides without the security of either side increasing. We hope Vance takes this thought with him to Moscow.

MAROTHY VISITS VESZPREM COUNTY, BAUXITE MINE

ID150112Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] "Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, was briefed on the results of Bauxite research in Veszprem County today." He visited Balatonalmadi and several factories in Tapolca, as well as the recently opened bauxite mine at Beak. At Kezsthely he visited the University of Agrarian Science.

CORRECTION TO MTI REVIEW OF ARTICLE ON BREZHNEV SPEECH

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "MTI Reviews MAGYAR HIRLAP on Brezhnev Speech, Neutron Bomb," published in the 12 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, F 1:

Page 1, contents, HUNGARY, line one should read...MTI Reviews MAGYAR NEMZET on Brezhnev Speech...

Page F 1, headline should read...MTI Reviews MAGYAR NEMZET on Brezhnev Speech...

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SCOTLAND--Budapest, April 15 (MTI)--led by CCTU Deputy General Secretary Laszlo Gal, a Hungarian trade union delegation left for Scotland on Saturday at the invitation of the Scottish Trade Union Council (STUC). The delegation is to attend the STUC congress to be held in Aberdeen between April 17 and 21. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FALLDIN VISIT

Communique Issued on Visit

LD1513182 Warsaw PAP in English 1213 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 April PAP--In connection with the official visit to Poland by Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, completed on April 15, the following communique has been issued here tonight.

Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and Mme Falldin paid an official visit to Poland on April 12-15, at the invitation of Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. The Swedish premier was accompanied by Minister of Industry Mils G. Hasling and Mme Hasling. The delegation included Vice-Ministers Gosta Gunnarsson and Gunnar Soder and Deputy Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Bengt Rabeus.

During the visit the Swedish prime minister was received by First Secretary of the PUMP CC Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The programme of the visit included sightseeing in Warsaw and Krakow as well as a call at the Katowice steelworks. While visiting the former Auschwitz-Birkenau Nazi concentration camp the Swedish premier paid tribute to the memory of the victims of Nazism. In Warsaw he laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb.

During the talks that passed in a traditionally friendly atmosphere the sides reviewed a range of international issues. Emphasis was put on the policy of detente, the recently concluded Belgrade meeting as a continuation of the CSCE and the questions related to the coming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

In step with their possibilities, both countries should contribute to settling these significant problems by means of bilateral cooperation, as well as the various international forums, it was stated.

Attention was drawn to the great importance of full implementation of the principles and resolutions of the Helsinki final act.

The significance was also stressed of supplementing political detente with detente in the military field, with special reference to concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

Heads of both governments noted with satisfaction that Polish-Swedish relations have been developing in a good and friendly spirit, and they found that their talks contributed to the further consolidation of these relations. Both sides once again emphasized their will to develop Polish-Swedish cooperation in all spheres. In this context, the parties voiced their interest in broader cooperation in matters concerning the Baltic. They pointed to the special significance of economic cooperation and welcomed with satisfaction the new 5-year trading agreement signed during this visit.

Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin invited Premier Jaroszewicz to pay an official visit to Sweden. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be settled later.

Falldin Departs

LD152247Y Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 15 April, PAP--April 15 was the last day of the official visit that Premier of Sweden Thorbjorn Falldin has paid to Poland at the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz. A joint communique has been adopted which presents the results of the visit.

Early in the afternoon the ceremony of bidding farewell to the Swedish premier was held in the Warsaw airport bedecked with the national colors of Poland and Sweden. An inscription in the Polish and Swedish languages placed side by side with the national emblems of both countries said: "Farewell, Dear Swedish Guests."

Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and Mrs Falldin were seen off to the airport by Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Mrs Jaroszewicz.

The farewell ceremony was attended by Polish ministers of: foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, mining, Wlodzimierz Lejczak, and engineering industry, Aleksander Kopec. Present were the Polish ambassador to Sweden, Pawel Cieslar and the Swedish ambassador to Poland, Karl Rappe, as well as dean of the diplomatic corps in Poland, ambassador of the USSR Stanislav Pilotovich and heads of the Nordic diplomatic missions to Poland.

GIEREK VISITS KIELCE VOIVODSHIP, FARM

LD151344Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is staying in the Kielce Voivodship today. During a meeting held at the voivodship party committee in Kielce the recent social and economic transformations and trends for the further development of this region were discussed.

Later, Edward Gierek visited the state horticultural farm at Piekoszow. The farm specializes in producing vegetables and flowers in green houses. Edward Gierek wished further professional successes and private prosperity to the ambitious workforce of this farm.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS CONSUMER AFFAIRS, ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD150322Y Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April, PAP--The government praesidium reviewed today consumer market situation in the first months of 1978 and the plan for supplying the population with goods in the second quarter of 1978. It was stressed that the growing incomes of the population demand from the producers to supply goods for the home trade in an increasingly rhythmical way and in accordance with the provisions of the plan. In the first quarter of 1978, plans for the deliveries of goods were not fully implemented by some industries. The ministries in question were obligated to catch up with supplies in the course of the current quarter.

Retail trade institutions are to apply stricter qualitative criteria while accepting deliveries from manufacturers and will step up sanctions against persons responsible for accepting goods of poor quality.

The government praesidium examined a successive report of the minister of the industry of heavy and agricultural machines on the development of the tractor industry.

Intensive preparations are under way to start this year the production of tractors to the licence of the Massey-Ferguson-Perkins firm. The successful course of the building and assembly works in the "Ursus" factory has made it possible to start the assembly of imported machines in February.

The government praesidium reviewed also the questions connected with the wage fund management. It recommended that all economic organizations strengthen the regime of payment of wages and salaries so that the amounts paid out be in line with the provisions of the plan for 1978.

The government praesidium adopted decisions to increase the transport capacitities of the railways.

The meeting of the government praesidium assessed the course of the implementation of the national socio-economic plan for 1978 in the chemical industry. The decisions were made to improve the work of this branch of the national economy, and first of all, to rhythmically implement the set targets.

NEED TO FULFILL CURRENT ECONOMIC TASKS STRESSED

AU1616502Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Editorial: "That Poland May Become Stronger and Stronger and That People May Live Better and Better--Through the People's Common Efforts"]

[Excerpt] We have achieved much, we have achieved more than ever before. We have done this not without difficulties and sacrifices, because, after all, our only resources have been the willingness, determination, toil and sweat of millions and millions of people setting out to rebuild our fatherland. Nevertheless, we are still feeling the burden of past backwardness and failures. Life does not spare us troubles and worries. Our aspirations and needs are increasing rapidly, frequently outstripping our potential to satisfy them.

The strategy "For the People and Through the People" and the slogan "For a Higher Quality of the People's Work and Living Standards" indicate how we should solve our difficult problems. Implementing the programs of the sixth and seventh congresses, we have entered the stage of the construction of a developed socialist society.

The expansion and modernization of our production potential; the development of science, education and culture; the promotion of housing and communal construction and of social benefits: all have been accelerated. The changes aimed at increasing farm production, modernizing the rural areas and improving farmers' living standards are being intensified. There has been an unprecedented rise in real wages, and working, health and recreation conditions have been vastly improved. We must bear all this in mind because these achievements are the property of all of us and because man gets easily used to progress, forgetting at times how rapidly favorable changes have occurred and why. A genuine evaluation of achievements has nothing to do with self-satisfaction and self-complacency: it is a factor that strengthens our convictions and attitudes and mobilizes us to overcome our difficulties.

The survey of the distance we have already transversed and of the achieved level of development poses the question of what we must do to forge further ahead. We realize that conditions are changing--the primary changes are those caused by this very development--that new problems are coming to the surface and that it is necessary to take a fresh look at many features.

We are still being faced by enormous current and long-term needs, and this is why we have to choose the general proportions between what we assign to meet current needs (the consumption fund) and what is to meet our future needs (the accumulation fund). We are also facing the need to choose between production and nonproduction investments and between the collective consumption fund and the individual consumption fund. It is also necessary to make more detailed choices, but we must bear in mind that the criteria of making these choices are never the same and that every individual case must be settled on its own specific merits.

We all know that there are enough difficulties for us to cope with. Some of them are a result of past backwardness and of the irrefutable fact that history has made Poland a country of great tasks and great needs. Some of our difficulties are also an inevitable result of the high upsurge of our development and of the great scope of our tasks. In addition, in the past few years we have also been subjected to the tremors of the severe crisis that has hit the capitalist world and has adversely affected economic exchanges. There have also been 4 years of poor agricultural yields because of bad weather. On top of this, we have to cope with many subjective shortcomings rooted in the deviations from the norms of socialism, in bureaucracy, conservatism, incompetence, bad management, negligence and, simply, in poor performance.

The party's response to these difficulties has been the decisions of the Central Committee plenums and the second national party conference. The purpose of the current regrouping of our forces and resources is, while meeting our people's genuine needs, to rapidly develop market production, raise its quality and to implement the 15th plenum resolutions on the development of farm and food production and the extensive program for housing construction. By concentrating our investment efforts on the main tasks, we want to cut construction schedules and to pay back more rapidly the debts incurred on behalf of new projects. We also want to rapidly strengthen the internal economic balance by promoting effective exports and by streamlining imports.

To achieve this we must more rapidly improve productivity, management effectiveness, the economical utilization of raw materials, materials and energy, and rational employment; be more effective in eliminating the obstacles to increased productivity and the quality of production; liquidate features of conservatism in organizational and technological progress; and eradicate the bureaucratism of the performance of many units of the state and administrative apparatus and of many units catering to the needs of society.

In our country's development we have reached a moment when everything is determined by social productivity of labor, that is, by a whole set of technical, economic, organizational and sociopsychological factors that should insure this productivity. In order to effectively overcome our difficulties we must overcome subjective weaknesses above all: We must raise the quality of work organization and of the processes of planning and managing; foster efficient management; eradicate the features of bad performance, negligence, indifference and avoidance of responsibility; provide more scope for initiative and new ideas; and intensify an individual sense of responsibility and exact it in all sectors and all jobs through decisively improved control checks.

POLISH, BULGARIAN STATE CONTROL OFFICIALS EXCHANGE VIEWS

AU1615027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control led by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Politburo candidate member, deputy premier and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control, has visited Poland at the invitation of Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

During their talks in the Supreme Chamber of Control and in some regional branches of the chamber, the two sides exchanged views and experiences on the performance of the bodies of state and social control in Poland and Bulgaria.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL HOLDS TRADE COOPERATION TALKS IN WARSAW

LD142142Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April, PAP--During his visit here president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, was received by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and vice premier, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. He held talks at the ministries of finance, foreign trade and shipping as well as at the Bank of Commerce.

The talks covered economic and financial issues connected with the development of trade between Poland and Japan and tightening the cooperation between the Bank of Commerce in Warsaw and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

SEJM DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BELGIUM

LD162248Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of seven members of the Polish People's Republic's Sejm arrived in Brussels today invited by the chairmen of the two chambers of the Belgian Parliament. The delegation is led by Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The program of the visit, which will last till Friday, provides for talks between the speaker of the Sejm and the chairmen of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate, an audience with King Baudouin I and a meeting with Premier Leo Tindemans.

MEETING DISCUSSES POLAND'S 60TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD142200Y Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April, PAP--Presidiums of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Polish Peace Committee met at a joint session in Warsaw today to discuss matters connected with the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence and with the right of man to live in peace. The session was attended by chairman of the National Unity Front, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Wladyslaw Kruczek, and chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

Participants in the discussion emphasized the great significance of the approaching independence anniversary, as it carries with itself rich political contents with regard to the matters of the state and nation.

In the discussion over the resolution on the right of man to live in peace, participants in the session spoke of the danger that the plans of launching the production of neutron arms and their deployment in Western Europe posed to the entire mankind.

The session adopted a declaration concerning the 60th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland and a resolution on the right of man to live in peace.

"We, Poles, reads the resolution, have special reasons to demand the consistent implementation of the right of man to live in peace.

Not longer than 39 years ago our nation and country fell victim to Nazi aggression, the tragic effects of which are being overcome even today through the struggle and work of successive generations. Poland lost over 6 million citizens in the Second World War. Warsaw was the most severely destroyed capital in Europe and entire Poland was the site of particular barbarism, crime and violence. Our love of peace and the right to live in peace is an outcome of painful experiences of the Polish people. Similarly as other nations, Poles see a great danger in the intensification of the arms race which is being propounded by political-military-industrial complexes in the West."

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD1513307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Association of Architects of the Polish Republic [SARP] held under the slogan, "A Good Home for the Family and Good Architecture for the Country" opened in Warsaw today. Delegates from 22 branches of the association representing its 6,200 members are taking part in the meeting. The meeting is also attended by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and the representatives of several ministries, technical and artistic associations and housing cooperatives. The report of the outgoing board was read by SARP chairman Jerzy Buszkiewicz.

POLITYKA CHIEF EDITOR VIEWS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD1510007 Warsaw PAP in English 0911 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 April PAP--All nations of the world and their leaders have to make an importance choice now whether to support the present course of detente or to accept the arms race with ever more sophisticated mass annihilation weapons. The choice must be made pretty soon, wrote editor-in-chief of the POLITYKA weekly, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, as the production of the neutron bomb looms in sight. Hundreds of millions of people are well aware of its devastating impact, and irrespective of their political beliefs, they recently protested against the U.S. plans to start the production of this weapon.

Thus, according to Rakowski, Jimmy Carter's postponement of the decision to produce the bomb has not ended the neutron bomb case. The commentator voiced the hope that a world-wide protest movement will persuade the supporters of the bomb to reconsider their stand. The world demands that this made spiral of armaments be ended.

We have repeatedly stressed, wrote Rakowski, that political and economic detente would be based on too weak foundations as long as it is not supplemented with military detente. The scope of protests against the enhanced-radiation bomb would indicate that this obvious truth has been universally accepted.

It is probably, states POLITYKA editor-in-chief, that we are witnessing the creation of a new climate in the world which will make life difficult for the advocates of an never-ending arms race. From this point of view, the idea of having the production of the neutron bomb started has played a positive role.

Concluding his commentary, M. Rakowski stressed that Poles would spare no effort to bring armaments to a halt. In doing so, we are guided not only by the spectre of a nuclear holocaust but we also remember the millions of tombs the Second World War left in its wake, stated M. Rakowski.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S U.S. VISIT 12-16 APR

Ceausescu White House Speech

AU151837Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 12 April White House reception]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, it is a special pleasure for me and my wife and for the aides accompanying me to again visit the United States at your kind invitation, Mr President and that of Mrs Carter.

To begin with, I want to extend warm greetings to you and the American people on my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people, who wish to maintain and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the great American people. This visit is taking place when relations between Romania and the United States are experiencing continuous progress. Indeed, we have achieved a considerable increase in the past ten years both in economic exchange--which is almost ten times that which we had ten years ago--and in the field of scientific and cultural cooperation and in the exchange of people between the two countries. We hope that during the talks we will identify new opportunities so that in the coming years this cooperation will experience ever greater progress which is fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples and with those of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

It is true, as you mentioned, our countries have different social systems and orders. However, I believe that in the contemporary world this must not be an obstacle to achieving active cooperation in all fields, proceeding from the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use or threat of force and mutually advantageous cooperation. I would like to mention with satisfaction that it is on this basis that relations between Romania and the United States are based and are developing.

If we can be satisfied, Mr President, with the level of relations between our countries--although there are still problems to be solved and many opportunities to expand these relations--as far as the international situation is concerned, unfortunately, there still persist quite complex and complicated events. Mankind is faced with every serious economic problems; in many parts of the world there are conflicts; there are threatening clouds which can bring about a state of affairs with very serious consequences. Given this situation, it is necessary for all countries, regardless of size, military strength or social system, to act in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence to achieve cooperation based on equality and mutual respect and to insure each nation's right to free development, without any outside interference.

As participants in and signatories to the Helsinki documents on European security, Romania and the United States act to contribute to implementing these documents, which constitute an indivisible whole, both in the economic, cultural, scientific, and humanitarian fields and in matters of military disengagement. Unfortunately, we cannot say that significant progress has been achieved at the Belgrade meeting. Therefore, it is necessary to make sustained efforts before the next meeting in Madrid in order to meet the aspirations of the peoples who wish to live in peace and cooperation.

Indeed, everything must be done to achieve a peace in the Middle East that will bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967, and will solve the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state; will guarantee the inegrity, sovereignty and independence of all states in that area; and will base relations among them on good neighborliness and cooperation.

We wish to cooperate as closely as possible in disarmament matters and hope that the UN General Assembly session that will be devoted to these problems will achieve practical results on the road to disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and in establishing a world of peace and cooperation.

Although the United States is a developed country, a very developed country, and Romania is a developing country, the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order is the concern of both of them. We take into consideration that without insuring new democratic economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage one can insure neither the elimination of underdevelopment nor economic stability and progress.

Indeed, there are many problems in which our countries can cooperate with positive results. I want to express the hope that the talks we will conduct with you will continue to set the basis for cooperation that will serve the common interests of our peoples and the cause of establishing a better and more just world in which each people will be able to devote all its strength to happiness, well-being and freedom.

With this conviction I want to once again express the wish for sound cooperation between our peoples; I wish the friendly American people success and peace! (loud applause)

Addresses Press Club Luncheon

LD1421102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Statement During Luncheon at National Press Club of Washington"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington, 14/4/1978. AGERPRES--After cordially greeting all those present and all American citizens listening to the radio, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

During the talks with President Carter, we approached a wide range of problems pertaining both to the bilateral relations, which especially in economy witnessed a sensible progress reaching an almost ten times bigger volume than in 1970, and to other matters of common interest. We have already started cooperation ventures with American companies by the setting up of a joint company in Romania. We also have an understanding with a large American company referring to Romania's participation in some investments in coal industry in the United States.

These days saw the conclusion of new understandings. We covenanted with several American companies the expansion of economic and cooperation relations in production, and during the talks with President Carter, with members of the administration, we reached the common conclusion that many possibilities still exist for actively support the development of these relations, both we in Romania and President Carter and the U.S. administration. As a whole, I am satisfied with the way how we tackled the problems of the bilateral collaboration.

We have discussed of course many international issues starting with the Middle East.

We approached the problems of European security, of disarmament, of a new international economic order. We discussed about the necessity of intensified efforts and of the Romanian-American collaboration for the democratic solving of these problems in the interest of the assertion of the principles of equality among nations, of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states, of the cause of peace.

The joint declaration we signed shortly before together with President Carter gives expression to the wish of the two presidents, of our peoples, to strengthen the collaboration in all domains and I consider it is a good declaration. I must tell you that the meeting and talks with President Carter have been frank and fruitful. We have established not only relations of collaboration between our countries but, I may say, also friendly relations, which will undoubtedly reflect in the Romanian-American collaboration. That is why now, at the end of the talks and before leaving for other states of your country, I would like to express once again my satisfaction at the results of the visit and of the talks. I am hopeful that these talks and understandings should open fresh prospects to the collaboration between Romania and the United States, in the interest of the two countries, of the cause of collaboration and peace internationally.

Answers Press Club Questions

LD1421?2Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Answers to Questions by Luncheon Guests at National Press Club"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington, 14/4/1978 AGERPRES--In answering a question about the Middle East situation and Romania's stand on the ways of solving the conflict and establishing peace in the region, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I consider that the situation created in the Middle East consequent to President as-Sadat's historic visit calls for clear-cut, precise answers from Israel that should allow the overcoming of the present impasse. No doubt, the decisive problems to be solved include that of the Palestinian people, of the recognition of its right to self-determination, to found an independent state inclusively, of the Palestinians' participation, through PLO, their genuine representatives, in the negotiations.

Likewise, with the resumption of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel, it is stringently necessary to resume the Geneva conference, or organize other international reunion, which should allow for Syria, Jordan, the Palestinians, and naturally other states concerned, too, to join and participate in negotiations.

To a question on the ways of settling the state of tension in the Horn of Africa, as also in Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu answered:

Romania resolutely declares for the settlement of any disputed issue among states by way of negotiations. We consider that the problems in the Horn of Africa, too, just as in other zones, should be solved by negotiations, without resorting to weapons. As to Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, the situation is different there, as it is about national liberation struggle. Hence, it is about the necessity of backing the national liberation movements, for these peoples to win their full independence, for an end to be put to apartheid, and the majority population be secured its participation in governing the country.

Answering questions regarding Romania's outlook on human rights, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Romania's outlook on human rights sets out from the need for full equality among people, of equitable economic relations apt to secure each and every citizen's possibility of leading an as good an dignified life as possible from the free ess to education, culture and science, from the possibility of people's direct participation in governing the society, irrespective of nationality, and we naturally mean the working class, too, the peasantry and intelligentsia alike.

It is only such an approach to the human rights question that fully secures the plenary manifestation of human personality, the affirmation of each and everyone's possibilities in relation to one's capacity; such a system and such rights we secure in Romania. I think that as regards human rights, too, one should set out in inter-state relations from the observance of independence and non-interference in the internal affairs. The human rights related issues cannot be solved by anyone else than by each country, by each people. It is up to the political forces, to the people's mass in the respective country to induce the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms in each state. Please do not take amiss my asking: who else could take charge of the multiple problems of human rights that exist in the United States, than the U.S. Government, the political parties and organizations that are called upon to solve these problems? I think that no one else. And this applies to all states.

In answer to a question concerning the normalization of relations between the United States and China as also the unification of Korea, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

With some of these governments, the Government of the People's Republic of China included, the United States have direct contacts, so it can discuss any questions with them. Naturally, we have approached in the talks with President Carter also the questions of development of collaboration with these states, we exchanged views on how each of us consider to act for a normalization of the relations among all states, for a policy of full equality and peace.

Asked about the issue of Korea's reunification, President Nicolae Ceausescu answered:

About Korea's peaceful reunification, I believe the proposals of President Kim Il-song are known, declaring for a negotiated solution under conditions of a democratic regime in the south and of observance of the system in the two parts, within a confederation that should keep good relations with the United States.

Answering several questions about the situation of the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania and the way how the national question was solved in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Yesterday, in my interview to the television, I stated I would like the nationalities the world over to enjoy at least as many rights as they enjoy in Romania. One of the results we are proud of is that we have ensured fully equal rights to all citizens, regardless of nationality. The Magyar nationality, just as the German, Serbian and other ones, enjoy full rights, actively participate in the whole economic and political life, have schools with tuition in their mother-tongues, have theatres performing in their mother tongues. The Magyar nationality, for instance, has ten theatres. There is also an Yiddish-language theatre in Romania, which is one of the few of its kind in the world. Books, newspapers, reviews in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities are being printed.

One may say that every condition exists for all working people, regardless of nationality, to be able to plenarily manifest themselves--first of all by their fully equal rights--in the economic domain, in work, in their participation in the administration of communes, towns and counties, in the management of enterprises, in governing the whole state.

We consider that everything being said in this connection by ill-willed people, by some people who deserted their country after the defeat of fascism, can but harm the relations between Romania and the United States and, why not to say it, some of these people hope that this will affect also the friendly relations between Romania and Hungary. All these are but vain dreams. The Magyar nationality, the same as the other nationalities in our country, working together with the Romanian people in close unity, builds socialism. The whole people is determined to defend Romania's integrity, the new, free life, and is against anybody who would dare touch it.

At a question referring to the religious denominations in Romania President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

There are 14 religious denominations in Romania and thousands of priests. The same as all the citizens, the priests have full freedom in practicing their cults. If we conclude a convention with your government allowing the Romanian priests to sermonize on stadiums in the USA, then the priests of the USA as well may sermonize in Romania.

At a question referring to the reunification of families the Romanian head of state said:

In fact, family reunification is a problem solved since long, because almost 35 years have passed since the end of the war. There are, however, cases especially marriages, which we approach with much understanding taking account, of course, of the parents' opinion as well, even if sometimes the young ones want to disregard it. In my capacity of president of Romania, I cannot help considering whether the parents agree with the marriage of their son with somebody from a foreign country. It is in this way that we have solved so far these problems, and it is in this way that we will solve them in the future as well, since they are not a matter of special concern in Romania.

Please, allow me to tell you that last night President Carter asked the guests to the reception how many of them have come from Europe more recently. And many were the hands raised. I said in my toast, and this is a fact, that if I put the same question when President Carter comes to our country, I think that no hand will be raised because all the Romanian citizens, both of the Romanian nationality and Magyar or German are in Romania since very many years. The Romanians are since over 2,000 years, the Magyars since almost 1000 years, the Germans since 700-800 years, and there is the tradition for them to work in union, to do everything to attain their aspirations there where they were born. They have not left the country even in hard times, and it is known that for some 500 years the country has suffered the Ottoman domination. Therefore, they are not people to leave their country today when they have become masters of their destiny and build their future in freedom, as they wish.

At a question referring to Romania's position on disarmament problems, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Generally, Romania speaks up for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament primarily, against any nuclear weapons and, hence, against the neutron bombs. We consider that Europe the same as the whole world do not need new mass destruction weapons but the banning of the existing ones, the beginning of disarmament and the ensuring of a policy of peace and collaboration.

At a question referring to the legends vehicled in the West in connection with the figure of the Romanian Prince Vlad Tepes, known in those countries also under the name of Dracula, or "Count Dracula", President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

First, it is not about a count. It is about a leader of the Romanian people's fight against the Ottoman yoke who, it is true, was hard to the enemies and to the traitors. But he was very kind to the people and fought for its freedom. This is the portrait of Vlad Tepes, how he is called in Romania, one of the top fighters for the country's independence.

I would like to thank you, and to express the hope that the American press, criticising when it is the case but saying the truth, will contribute to the cause of friendship between our peoples, to the cause of friendship among nations.

Receives IMF Official, U.S. Businessmen

LD142118Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES, 14,4,1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received Dr Heindrick Johannes Witteveen, director-general of the International Monetary Fund, at the Blair House on April 13. They discussed problems pertaining to the collaboration between Romania and the International Monetary Fund. [Passage indistinct] President Nicolae Ceausescu received Coca-Cola President J. Paul Austin. The talk on the occasion referred to the future cooperation possibilities between the Coca-Cola Company and Romanian enterprises.

Also on April 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at the Blair House Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, and Albert Gore, president of Island Creek. Armand Hammer informed President Nicolae Ceausescu of the (?latest) stage of the operations for the opening of a mine in Virginia where coal resources will be exploited by joint cooperation between Island Creek and Romanian speciality enterprise. Stress was laid during the talks on the importance of expanded Romanian-American collaboration in mining within the good relations between the two countries and peoples.

Meets Romanian Americans in Washington

LD142040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Washington 14 April, AGERPRES--On Thursday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met at the Romanian Embassy in Washington a group of over 250 representatives of the Romanian community in the United States, American citizens of Romanian origin. During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceasusescu made a speech.

Ceausescu Addresses Romanian Americans

LD142100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Meeting With a Group of American Citizens of Romanian Origin"--AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] I know that in the localities where you live in the United States or Canada, besides your every day activity, you also carry on an intense cultural activity for preserving the customs and traditions of the country where you were born.

You know well that the Romanian people has succeeded for more than 2,000 years in asserting itself and developing, in becoming the free and independent nation of today, in spite of many difficulties, of all those who tried to bring it to its knees, precisely due to the fact that the people of the Romanian lands have always been united, yearned for liberty, wished to be themselves, to never let themselves be brought to their knees. Our people fought for many centuries past and wrote glorious pages in its history, for which it was admired by the whole world of that time. It knew how to maintain the independence of the Romanian principalities, to ensure the foundation of the single national state, that has became the strong and independent socialist Romania of today.

Of course, here you live another life than that in Romania. We endeavour to build a society in which all the citizens of the homeland, with no distinction as to nationality or religion, fully benefit by everything we achieve, both materially and spiritually, and by the gains of science, culture and civilization. I know that many of you have been in Romania in the last few years and saw what we are achieving. One may say that we succeed in doing something, so that, year by year, Romania should become ever richer from the material point of view, ever stronger from the spiritual point of view. The people live an ever more plentiful life.

We have come to the United States at the invitation of President Carter and Mrs Carter to continue the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples. I might say that good results have been recorded in the last few years in this respect, that Romania and the United States collaborate ever closer in the economic, scientific and cultural domains as also in many international questions which call for the participation of all states, irrespective of their size, in order to secure solutions in a new, democratic way, in the interests of each nation that wishes to be free, master of its destiny, to decide its fate without any interference from anyone.

I should tell you that I have concluded today discussions with President Carter by signing a declaration which records the results we have arrived at during these two days of talks and gives expression to the common willingness to do everything that is possible for the relations between our countries to become ever better, for Romanian-U.S. cooperation to be ever more lasting. Likewise, the declaration expresses our resolve to strengthen cooperation also in the international plane. I have already mentioned at today's press conference but wish to declare in your presence too, that, together with President Carter, we stressed not only our resolve to ensure the continuous development of the relations between our countries but have also established friendly relations--between the two of us--and, as he said today, between our wives. We hope that this will have an important part in the development of cooperation between our countries.

I wish that you always bear in your heart and with affection the people from which you were born, that you be citizens of the country you live in, loving the country you live in but also the country you were born in, that you build a bridge of links, of a lasting, indestructible friendship between the two countries and peoples. I have in mind both the citizens of Romanian origin in the United States and those in Canada.

We have to do everything so that in this world, where there are many complicated problems, action be taken for a new policy of equality among nations, of cooperation, disarmament, of engineering a juster and better economic order, a new economic order--as we call it--wished for today by scores upon scores of peoples, order which has to be recognized even by the more developed countries, like the United States, which should (?concern) themselves in implementing it.

As a matter of fact, the declaration I have signed with President Carter will show you that we have reached common conclusions also on these problems. You may be sure that Romania, your country of origin, will (?always) be an active militant for equality among nations, for peace and (?cooperation), that we shall always hold aloft our (?tricolour in) harmony today with the red banner, singing our new anthem to the music of the "tricolour", expressing (?with) this our resolve to uplift the homeland, to build an ever more powerful Romania, [words indistinct] in Romania and those who visit it, should be confident that they have [words indistinct] partner [words indistinct] everything for progress and welfare, for peace.

Text of Joint Declaration

AU151507Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Apparent text of Romanian-U.S. joint declaration on President Nicolae Ceausescu's U.S. visit, signed on 13 April, in Washington]

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 15/4/1978--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the President of the United States of America, Jimmy Carter,

Having noted with satisfaction that the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other relations between the two countries have developed significantly in recent years,

Having determined to take further steps to expand bilateral relations and cooperation, to build security and develop cooperation in Europe, to strengthen international peace and security, and to seek solutions for the manifold issues confronting the world;

Agreed on the following declaration:

I.

They reaffirmed the commitment to continue the development and expansion of relations between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement signed in Washington on December 5, 1973 and of the joint statement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America on the same date. These relations are based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and of the declaration on principles guiding relations between participating states of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and consistent with these, particularly on the following interrelated principles:

The right of each state to existence, freedom, independence and national sovereignty, the equal rights of all states, irrespective of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social systems,

The right of each state freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural system,

The right of each people to decide its own destiny,

Refraining from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers,

Non-intervention, direct or indirect, for any reason whatever, in the internal affairs of any other state,

Peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Observance and promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including all the conditions required for a free, dignified and prosperous life,

Cooperation among states in order to promote world peace and security and economic and social progress.

II. They stated their joint determination:

1. To continue meetings at the highest level and consultations at other levels, and to encourage interchanges between members of legislatures and representatives of local administration.

2. To promote and facilitate the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, taking into account Romania's present status as a developing country.

3. To promote the reduction of tariffs and non-tariffs barriers to trade in conformity with the agreement on trade relations between the two countries, and to seek to increase the volume and diversify the structure of bilateral trade.

4. To seek ways to put existing non-discriminatory trade relations on a more stable and long-term basis in particular through the revewal of the agreement on trade relations.

5. To encourage the development of cooperation activities, including joint ventures and cooperation in third markets, contacts and interchanges between Romanian economic and American firms [and] organizations, participation in specialized exhibitions in both countries, increased exchanges of economic information and data, and other measures for the implementation of the long-term agreement on economic,industrial and technical cooperation, signed in 1976, and to support in this respect the activities of the joint Romanian-American economic commission and of the Romanian-United States economic council.

6. To cooperate in the settlement of humanitarian issues, including family reunification, in the spirit of mutual understanding and good will.

7. To promote cultural and scientific exchanges under the terms of the agreement on cooperation and exchanges in the cultural, educational, scientific and technological fields of 1974, as well as relations and contacts between institutions, organizations and citizens of the two countries, and to encourage tourism, in order to increase mutual understanding and friendship between the two people.

III. They also expressed their joint determination:

1. To strengthen and make irreversible the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

2. To work for ensuring opportunities for all countries, big or small, to contribute to the settlement of complex world issues on the basis of equality.

3. To promote the settlement of all disputes among states by peaceful means and the elimination of the threat or use of force.

4. To contribute actively to the full implementation of all the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to promote the multilateral process initiated by the conference. They agreed th ' the Belgrade meeting provided a firm basis for continuation of this process, at the same time, they expressed disappointment that it had not been possible to reach agreement on the numerous useful proposals which had been put forward. They agreed to cooperate closely so that the 1980 Madrid meeting should take effective steps toward strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe in the fields of economic cooperation, of cultural exchanges and humanitarian problems, and of military disengagement and disarmament. They also agreed that the development of friendly and good neighborly relations among Balkan countries will be a positive contribution to re-enforcing security and expanding cooperation in Europe.

5. To act resolutely for the adoption of a wide range of disarment measures, including nuclear disarmament, such as halting the build-up of armaments and reducing military budgets, armed forces and armaments, leading ultimately to general and complete disarament under effective international control. They endorsed a more effective role for the United Nations in dealing with international disarmament issues and underlined their active support for the special session on disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly.

6. To work toward a more just and equitable international economic order, which should promote the accelerated economic development of the developing countries, and to intensify dialogue and cooperation among all countries, directed toward solving major economic problems, on the basis of the principles of equality, equity and mutual benefit.

7. To encourage efforts aimed at a just, comprehensive and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war, respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and insurance of the independence, territorial integrity and security of all states in the region. To this end, they expressed themselves in favour of negotiations among all the interested parties for solving the Middle East situation, with appropriate representation of the Palestinian people.

8. To support the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples for peace, freedom and independence. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to sovereignty and independent development, and the necessity of ensuring, as soon as possible, the transfer of power to the African majority, in the spirit of pertinent United Nations resolutions. They also expressed deep concern about the South African policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and stood for the abolition of these practices.

9. To strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of world peace, in the development of cooperation among all nations, and in furtherance of the principles of international law in the relations among states, through reforming and restructuring the system in order to make it stronger and more effective, and to strengthen cooperation between their two countries within the United Nations and other international organizations and conferences.

IV. The two presidents expressed their conviction that friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America based on equality, mutual respect and due consideration for their respective interests, serve the cause of world peace, security and cooperation.

They reaffirmed their commitment to expand and deepen, both through diplomatic channels and meetings at all levels, the consultations, contacts and exchanges that have become an important and lasting element of their cooperation.

Done in Washington on April 13, 1978.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu
president of the Socialist
Republic of Romania

Jimmy Carter
President of the United
States of America

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Congressmen

AU1514515Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 15/4/1978--Before leaving Washington, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met members of the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Attending were the officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu on his U.S. visit.

Clement Zablocki, chairman of the International Committee, outlined in his address the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, his activity and contribution to the development of the Romanian-American relations.

We greet in the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, the exponent of an active policy of collaboration and friendship with all the world nations, the politician who succeeded in asserting and actually promoting, beyond the differences [in] spirit, understanding and mutual respect in interstate relations.

Thanking for the appreciative reference to Romania and her policy, Nicolae Ceausescu referred in his address to the results of the visit and of the talks he had with President Jimmy Carter.

We tackled a wide range of problems which referred to the bilateral relations and to the international life. Today we have signed together with President Carter a declaration which synthesizes in fact the conclusions we have reached together. I would like to point out once more that I am fully satisfied with the results of the visit, with the relations we have established with President Carter and which, I hope, will positively bear on the collaboration between our countries, both on a bilateral and international plane.

Next to speak was Congressman Jim Wright, leader of the House of Representatives majority. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, of the two parties represented to the House, he hailed the U.S. visit by [the] president of Romania, a visit which [is] unanimously considered as a notable moment in the upward course of the Romanian-American relations in all fields. Appreciatively referring to the main moments in the life and activity of the Romanian head of state, Congressman Jim Wright pointed out that, especially in the period since President Nicolae Ceausescu leads the country, Romania has registered outstanding results in her development, in the affirmation of a distinct personality by her active and constructive foreign policy, which brought her valuation and respect all over the world.

Speaking were also a large number of members of the committee who made several assessments as regards the constructive policy promoted by socialist Romania internationally, pointing out, in this context, the particularly positive contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu made and continues making to the discussion and solving in a constructive spirit of the international issues, to the promotion of a new policy of equality and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all the world nations, of understanding and large collaboration among peoples, for the cause of peace, security and detente. Stress was laid in this framework on the importance of further strengthening the Romanian-American collaboration and cooperation internationally for increasing the contribution of the two countries to improving the world political climate, to the efforts for peace and collaboration among peoples.

Expressing the feelings of those present, Congressman Charles Vanik, chairman of the trade subcommittee of the House of Representatives, underlined the role of contacts on a parliamentary line, the responsibility incumbent on the legislative forums in supporting and promoting mutual acquaintance and understanding, in the rapprochement among peoples.

During the few visits I paid to Romania, he said, I had the honour of being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the opportunity to directly note his ability to comprise in a unitary and constructive vision on the problems of international life, to look both eastward and westward, northward and southward, giving a brilliant example among the prominent leaders of world policy.

Thanking for appreciation, for the special interest evinced by the committee members in Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu also answered questions addressed by meeting participants.

Answering a question on the evolution of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations, the Romanian president said:

"I wish to state that the economic relations with the United States have powerfully developed in recent years. We have really set up a joint company. We have a plan and have discussed with several U.S. corporations and societies to found joint enterprises in other domains, too, and we hope that we will be able to ensure their commissioning in the next period".

About human rights related issues, the Romanian head of state said they are multiple. We hope, he said, that the governments, the U.S. and Romanian Governments included, will actively promote the fundamental human rights, creating conditions for the people to live more freely and better, to benefit to the full by the gains of civilization. As far as we are concerned, you may be sure we will further do our utmost for the people to lead a most civilized, free life in full independence and sovereignty and, in this frame, certain personal questions, too, will find proper solving.

Regarding the calumnies circulated by some ill-willed quarters in the U.S. in connection with the condition of the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I do not know why some of the Hungarians in the United States are concerned with problems which are of no concern to the Romanian citizens of Magyar nationality living in Romania. No discrimination is being made in Romania as to nationality or of other nature. All citizens have equal rights, have secured working, learning, cultural conditions. They have schools, press and theatres and everything needed for cultural activity and education in their mother-tongue. We would like all nationalities the world over to enjoy at least the rights enjoyed by the citizens of other nationality in Romania.

Asked whether there is any possibility of solving the problem of Korea's peaceful unification, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed:

The possibility does exist and sooner or later, the reconciliation, the peaceful reunification of Korea will have to be reached. This however means that the United States should act in the spirit of President Carter's commitments as to the withdrawal of the troops from South Korea and ensure relations with this country upon a new foundation, of equality and collaboration.

About the Middle East situation, the Romanian head of state said:

After President as-Sadat's historic visit, an impasse was brought about by the stiff position of Israel, and its military actions in the south of the Lebanon complicated greatly the situation. Resolute measures are therefore necessary at present for Israel's withdrawal from the south of the Lebanon, and conditions should be created for the continuation of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel and also for an international reunion [as received] to be convened, maybe the Geneva conference, that should allow for the participation in the negotiations of Syria, Jordan, the Palestinians--represented by the PLO--and naturally of the two chairmen--the United States and the Soviet Union.

Visits Chattanooga Power Station

AU151440Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 15/4/1978--After two-day top-level Romanian-American talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu left, together with Elena Ceausescu and the officials on his party, to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were welcomed by the governor of Tennessee state and by other local officials. After the welcoming ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu made for the first objective of their visit: the Sequoyah [illegible]mic-electric power station where they were cordially welcomed by the managers of this large unit. Gerald Stack, director of the station project, and Jere Ballentine, manager of this important industrial unit, showed to the head of the Romanian state and the officials on his party the most important sections: the control room, the reactor No 1 now under technological tests, and the reactor No 2 now being assembled.

The guests enquired about the main technical features of each section, about the economic advantages of the works as well as about the solutions used for preventing environment pollution.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu then visited the combustion engineering which supplies products, equipment and services for the production and processing of energy and fuels, metals, chemicals and petrochemical products. After the visit, Arthur Santry, president of the company, expressed his satisfaction of having as guests the head of the Romanian state and Elena Ceausescu, and pointed out the good relations existing between his company and Romanian foreign trade companies, highlighting the large possibilities at hand for the development of these mutually advantageous relations by the identification of new efficient ways of cooperation in production. "We are proud of our economic ties with Romania", he said, "and we are convinced that your visit to the United States will encourage the further amplification of these relations".

On thanking the hosts for their hospitality, the head of the Romanian state addressed wishes of success to the collectivity of the combustion engineering works. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu then left Chattanooga for Dallas.

Arrives in Dallas, Tours Factory

LD152030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dallas, AGERPRES, 15/4/1978--On April 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu and the officials accompanying him on his visit in the USA arrived in Dallas. On arrival at the airport, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were very warmly greeted by Robert Folsom, mayor of Dallas, and his wife, by other officials. The state anthems of Romania and of the United States of America were played.

After the arrival ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu headed for the first objective included in the itinerary: Texas Instruments, an up-to-date plant specialized in manufacturing computing equipment. There, Fred Bucy, president of the company, presented to the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people the main products of the Texas Instruments, of which some are used also in Romania. In turn, Mike Rice, vice-president of the company, presented the history of the plant and its organization.

Thanking for the reception extended to him, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence in the development of the relations of collaboration between the Romanian and U.S. experts for finding ever more acceptable and mutually advantageous forms of cooperation.

Next, they visited the sections of the plant, the guests inquiring about the functioning principles of various apparatuses and installations presented (?by) the American experts.

Attends Reception With Dallas Mayor

LD152036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dallas, AGERPRES, 15/4/1978--On April 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu took part in a reception given in their honour by Robert Folsom, mayor of Dallas.

In the large and modern city hall of Dallas, where the reception was held, after having welcomed the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people to Dallas and Texas, the mayor said that President Nicolae Ceausescu was the first foreign head of state who honoured by his visit the new city hall of Dallas, handing to the Romanian head of state a present symbolizing courage and laringness, specific traits of the inhabitants of this city and generally in Texas.

To the applause of the audience, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the reception, expressing also the conviction that his visit in Dallas will contribute to the establishment of closer relations with businessmen in the locality.

I wish--the Romanian head of state said--to confess to you, too, that the talks with President Carter ended with good results, fact also recorded in the declaration we signed in Washington, which laid the foundations of a still stronger development of the actually good relations between Romania and the United States of America.

Although our countries have differing social systems and are different in size, relations of lasting collaboration have been established between Romania and the United States both bilaterally and internationally, grounded on equal rights, respect of independence and sovereignty, non-imixture in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

I would like that you, Mister Mayor, just as other co-citizens of yours, citizens of Texas and Dallas, visit Romania--President Nicolae Ceausescu said--contributing thus to our peoples' better acquaintance, to the attainment of their aspirations and those of the entire mankind, to ever better, equal collaboration, to the promotion of a policy of welfare and happiness for all the nations of the world.

During the reception, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian officials cordially conversed with officials, experts and men of culture of Dallas.

Addresses Businessmen at Dallas Dinner

LD152037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dallas, 15 April, AGERPRES--On April 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu met businessmen of Dallas during a working dinner organized by the Texas Chamber of Commerce. Participating in the dinner were the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit in the USA.

The guests also included officials of the state of Texas and of Dallas, as well as a great number of executives and representatives of industrial, commercial and banking firms and units.

Warmly welcoming the presence of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the state of Texas and in Dallas executives of firms proposed toasts for the development of collaboration and cooperation between Texan firms and companies and Romanian companies, for the general amplification of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations, in the mutual interest of both peoples, of the cause of understanding and peace among all nations.

In his toast at the end of the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that there are already good relations of collaboration in many domains between some Texan companies and Romanian enterprises, that discussions have taken place of late for expanding this collaboration.

In the talks with the President of your country, the Romanian head of state said, we have reached some common conclusions to give an impulse to the development of the relations between Romania and the United States but we must think of new forms of cooperation, as the economic exchanges alone, as they are, are not sufficient for securing the expansion of the relations in the future. I have in view especially the adoption of new forms, gaining ever more ground internationally, like joint companies, that have materialized even in our relations with the United States, a Romanian-U.S. joint enterprise existing already.

I know that it is always difficult to introduce new forms, people are used to certain things and sometimes they need a while to break with them and take the new path. But international economic and political life proves that more boldness is required especially of businessmen. This boldness is all the more necessary when adopting new forms which have to take into consideration the transformations occurring in the world and give all the peoples the feeling that these relations are based on new principles of equality, of mutual advantage.

We would like to have such forms of cooperation also with some of your companies as for instance with Texas Instrument [word indistinct], cooperation which would open broader prospects to attaining a technical level output to meet not only Romania's requirements but which could be competitive also in other countries.

Mentioning that some of the products of Texas Instruments have also a strategic character, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania is not concerned with such a production, because it is a partisan of disarmament, of liquidating atomic armament and armament generally. We want to cooperate in order to engineer a new economic order which should lead to the abolishment of underdevelopment and poverty in which two thirds of mankind still live. This would open very big prospects for world economic progress, for international economic stability and would be, without doubt, advantageous for your companies too, just as for everybody, Romanian head of state emphasized.

I would like that we develop broader relations with Texas companies, within the general relationships between Romania and the United States.

I would like to thank you for the interest shown in the development of relations with Romania. But please do not take it amiss, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, if I shall say that the discussions started between Romanian and Texas firms should not last too long, bearing in mind the fact that economic life requires faster solutions. Personally, I consider that when some discussions last too long there is no chance of something good resulting. Therefore, I would like that the discussions we started with some companies be finalised in the shortest possible time, so that we can pass from words to deeds. This I believe is also in the interest of your companies and in our interest.

We would like to effect such cooperation ventures which should be also efficient, result in profits for your companies but naturally for us too, even though we have another social system. Our system as well requires a most efficient economic activity, because only in this way can we ensure the development of the country, the rising welfare of the people.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu raised a toast to the best possible cooperation between the American and Romanian firms, between the United States and Romania.

Ceausescu Arrives in Houston

LD1620007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Houston, (AGERPRES) 16/4/1978--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu [word indistinct] in Houston on Saturday, April 15.

At the international airport near Houston, the messengers of the Romanian people were welcomed by Steven C. Oaks, secretary of the state of Texas, and by other officials.

A guard of honour presented arms to the Romanian head of state. The state anthems of Romania and of the U.S.A. were played.

After the arrival ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceuasescu as well as Romanian and American officials made for the Lyndon B. Johnson Outer Space Centre, one of the objectives the President visited in the south of Texas. There, the Romanian guests were welcomed by Dr Siguard W. Joberg, [name as recieved] assistant director of the outer space centre and by Spaceman John W. Young.

At the hosts' invitation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu saw round some of the most important computerized project of the outer space centre. Likewise, the distinguished Romanian guests were presented the history, achievements and current preoccupations of NASA.

Houston's Mayor Hosts Luncheon

LD162002Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Houston, (AGERPRES) 16/4/1978--Jim McConn, mayor of Houston city and Mrs Jim McConn, as also the foreign relations committee, the Chamber of Commerce of Houston, the Houston Association for World Trade and the Institute of International Education gave a luncheon in honor [of] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The guests included the Romanian officials accompanying Romania's president on his U.S. visit, representatives of the local authorities, of industrial, commercial and banking companies and firms of Houston, personalities of cultural and scientific life of Houston.

During the luncheon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mayor Jim McConn raised toasts.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was offered the key of Houston city.

Visits New Orleans

AU161918Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The itinerary of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the southern part of the United States also includes Louisiana. The positive results recorded during the dialog between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter, the consistency of Romania's actions dedicated to extensive relations with the world, in the spirit of equality, dignity and independence have generated great appreciation and generous hospitality here too. New Orleans has added the name of the envoys of friendship between people to the golden book of the most high ranking guests.

A dinner was given last night in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu by the New Orleans mayor and by the Committee for International Relations and Trade. At this hour, another moment in the program is drawing to an end: the visit to an offshore drilling platform for oil exploitation near New Orleans, in the Gulf of Mexico.

This afternoon, local time, the Romanian guests will leave for New York, the last stage of the itinerary for President Nicolae Ceausesu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the United States. Meetings and talks with U.S. and international political and economic figures are scheduled in New York.

BRIEFS

RCP'S DOBRESCU IN GREECE--The proceedings of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior) began in Athens today. The congress is also attended by delegations of certain Greek democratic parties, figures of the political, cultural and social life, as well as by delegations of communist and workers' parties. The RCP representative, Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee, extended greetings on behalf of the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PREMIER ECEVIT

Received by Tito

LD141358Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic, in Bugojno today and had a long and friendly conversation with him. They exchanged views on topical questions of international relations and voiced support for the desire of the two countries' governments to promote friendly cooperation. The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, Milos Minic, Rato Dugonjic, Branko Mikulic, Franjo Nadj, Berislav Badurina and other personalities and, on the Turkish side, by Dr Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs; Hikmet Cetin, secretary of state; Oguz Gokmen, Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia; and (Remzi Czen), chef de cabinet of the Turkish prime minister. After the talks, President Tito gave a luncheon in honor of Bulent Ecevit, which was attended, apart from those who had taken part in the talks, by Milanko Renovica, Franjo Herljevic, Milenko Ostojic, Milan Veres and other personalities.

Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic, stopped for a short time with his wife and aides at Sarajevo airport, where he was cordially welcomed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Mile Perkovic, vice president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Salko Druc, vice president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Milenko Ostojic, member of the Executive Council and republican secretary for relations with foreign countries, and his wife; and Maj Gen Anton Lujezic.

Confers With Minic

LD142218Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2116 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks in Sarajevo this evening with Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They discussed some aspects of the further development and promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation which--and this was noted with satisfaction on this occasion--are developing successfully. A broader exchange of views was also carried out on some topical international issues of mutual interest, with particular reference to the issues of Balkan cooperation, the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, the need to strengthen detente, the activity of nonalined countries, relations between developed and developing countries and issues connected with the establishment of a new international economic order.

Visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD151056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, April 15 TANJUG--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit had talks here last night with Bosnia-Hercegovinian republican Executive Council President Milanko Renovica. The talks covered Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation, especially in the economic field, and this Yugoslav constituent republic's part in that cooperation.

The two sides noted ample possibilities for expanding and enriching their economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation. They supported an initiative to make Sarajevo and Bursa, a Turkish city where many descendants of Bosnia-Hercegovinians live, sister towns.

Bulent Ecevit has been on a four-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia since Thursday.

Ecevit Comments on Talks

TA161903Y Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit will return to Ankara tonight after completing his talks in Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Ecevit and the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, had lunch together in a restaurant near Belgrade today. It is reported that proposals prepared by experts on cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical and cultural fields were discussed during the lunch. TRT correspondent Halil Caylak reports from Belgrade that Ecevit and Djuranovic then sent to the prime minister's palace to resume their talks. Here as well, cooperation between the two countries was taken up and the proposals were finalized. In a statement after the talks, Prime Minister Ecevit said:

[Begin recording] My talks with honorable Djuranovic have been very useful. I am convinced that we have reached an important state in the further development of cooperation between Turkey and Yugoslavia in all fields. It was determined that there are possibilities to greatly expand the volume of trade between Yugoslavia and our country. An identity of views was reached on the realization of these possibilities.

We have also found that a possibility exists for quickly importing from Yugoslavia certain basic commodities which are urgently needed by our economy. Yugoslavia will export some of these commodities to our country in a short while and others will be sent to Turkey soon after the production of these commodities is stepped up. We also have already had the possibility to determine which commodities we will export from Turkey to Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the Yugoslav constituent republics within the federal structure--which enjoy great freedom in pursuing and developing their foreign and cultural relations autonomously, within the framework of the general policies determined by the federal government--are ready to take immediate initiatives to develop their economic and trade relations with Turkey within the framework of the agreement that has been reached. This was especially evident in my talks yesterday in the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia in which we reached an identity of views on this issue. I also believe that such a relationship can be established with the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina which we visited today.

In addition to the development of economic [trade] relations, we are also concentrating on large-scale cooperation in the economic field. It was also determined that the possibility exists for a long-range program with respect to the exchange of commercial commodities. Thus the two friendly countries will have determined which goods they will be able to supply each other in a continuous and regular way.

In connection with economic cooperation, work will immediately begin on certain joint investment projects. It was found during our talks that an exchange of electric power was possible between Turkey and Yugoslavia. Work will soon be undertaken to connect the two electric grid systems. [end recording]

Ecevit added that a decision was also reached between the two countries in the field of technical cooperation. Pointing out that agreement was reached to promote cultural relations between the two countries, Ecevit said that the radio and television establishments of the two countries would exchange programs in accordance with another understanding.

Prime Minister Ecevit met the president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Marin Cetinic, in Belgrade this morning.

In a meeting today, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic discussed the joint communique to be issued today.

Ecevit will hold a press conference at the Belgrade press center today.

Ecevit and the delegation accompanying him will leave Yugoslavia at 2030. They are expected at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport at 2230. They will leave for Ankara on the same plane later on.

In a statement to Uskup [Skopje] television, Prime Minister Ecevit said that Turkey wanted to develop its relations with the Balkan and Middle East countries. Pointing out that the friendship between Turkey and Yugoslavia could constitute a first and firm step in the realization of cooperation among all the Balkan countries, Ecevit said that he was glad of the fact that Turks in Yugoslavia lived in freedom and happiness. He added: Friendship between states is enhanced when it exists among the people as well.

Talks With Cetinic

LD161812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 16, TANJUG--The leader of the Turkish Republican People's Party, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, met here today with a delegation of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia headed by Marin Cetinic, acting president of the organization.

Cetinic informed Ecevit about the development of Yugoslavia's socialist self-management society and tasks of the Socialist Alliance in developing the country's political and economic system and promoting democratic relations in society, as well as those in the field of international relations and cooperation.

Prime Minister Ecevit stressed the interest existing in Turkey in the development of Yugoslavia's self-management system. He stated that large possibilities exist in this field for an expansion of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the Republican People's Party of Turkey.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD161818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG)--The closing round of talks between president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was held in Belgrade today.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction the very positive results achieved in Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation so far and the favourable prospects of expanding and promoting this comprehensive cooperation in the future.

The proposals of both sides were discussed during the meeting. The accord reached provides for the competent organs and organizations of the two countries to exert efforts in the coming period for the reaching of agreement and realization of the proposals relating to trade, industrial cooperation, shipbuilding, energy, transport, social and health insurance, cooperation in the field of information and the further advancement of cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation.

In their discussions on international relations, the two prime ministers expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Turkey for continuing mutually beneficial contacts and the exchange of opinions aimed at promoting cooperation at the international level.

Prime Minister Ecevit's visit to Yugoslavia and talks with most prominent Yugoslav leaders, especially President Tito have been assessed as a major contribution to the further promotion and consolidation of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Turkey.

Prime Minister Ecevit invited President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic to visit Turkey. The invitation was received with pleasure.

Minic Meets Turkish Counterpart

LD161820Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 16, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice-Premier and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic and Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun today continued their talks. Minic and Okcun exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral and international questions. Special attention was given to detente as a universal process and, in this context, to the developments in the Mediterranean, the indispensability of the solution of the Cyprus question, the policy of non-alignment and international economic cooperation.

Ecevit Holds Press Conference

LD162220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said at his press conference tonight that he was very satisfied with his visit to Yugoslavia and with the talks he had had with the most prominent Yugoslav leaders. "I am particularly satisfied, stressed the Turkish prime minister, because I had the honor and the opportunity to meet the great statesman, President Tito, and to have a long conversation with him. Statesmen throughout the world are interested in Yugoslav President Tito's views on all international issues and problems", said Bulent Ecevit.

The Turkish prime minister assessed the talks he had with his host, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic, Edvard Kardelj, and with Renovica and Popov, presidents of the executive councils of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Macedonia, respectively, as constructive and useful.

"I have always worked, Prime Minister Ecevit told Yugoslav and foreign newsmen, to make a personal contribution to the promotion of relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia. This is why I am particularly happy to have visited Yugoslavia only a few months after forming my new government. Moreover, he added, this is my first visit to a foreign country since the new Turkish Government assumed power.

The Turkish prime minister is very satisfied with the results of his visit to Yugoslavia. "During a very brief period," Prime Minister Ecevit stressed, "we reached agreement on a number of questions relating to the further promotion of Turkish-Yugoslav cooperation in many areas". Among other things the Turkish prime minister said that agreement had been reached in the course of the talks that the trade between the two countries, which was lagging behind the degree of cooperation attained in other areas, should be stepped up as soon as possible, that reciprocal economic relations should be enriched with new, more substantial and higher forms of cooperation and that the development of the already successful relations in this sphere of culture and education should be advanced.

In the economic area Prime Minister Ecevit mentioned the agreement on Turkish and Yugoslav joint investments and some other forms of more meaningful economic cooperation. An economic delegation from Yugoslavia, he said, will soon visit Turkey when all the possibilities for an all-round cooperation between the economies, appropriate state institutions and economic organisations of the two countries will be examined in detail and concretely.

An agreement has been reached on extending cooperation in the scientific, technical and cultural fields, particularly in the area of joint scientific and technological research.

According to the Turkish prime minister it is planned to adopt soon a wider and more diverse program of long-term cultural cooperation. In the autumn of this year, Turkey will be visited by the rectors of all Yugoslav universities all of whom had received invitations during the visit. Agreement was also reached to work out soon a long term program on the exchange of programs and on cooperation between the television studios and radio stations of Turkey and Yugoslavia.

"I am very satisfied, said Prime Minister Ecevit, because we reached agreement soon on all these concrete questions which were discussed."

The Turkish prime minister said that the approach by Turkey and Yugoslavia to many questions pertaining to the field of international development was very similar. Both countries agree, he said, that all countries, big and small, must contribute to the current process of detente. Turkey and Yugoslavia also have close views on the need to establish a new and more equitable international system in the world as soon as possible and on the urgency of resolving the acute problems which have been weighing on the developing world for years.

The Turkish prime minister believes that coordinated and joint action by all the developing countries is very important in this respect. On behalf of his government Bulent Ecevit expressed the readiness to establish closer cooperation with "Group of 77" whose actions it viewed with full understanding. According to the Turkish prime minister's view it would be useful to establish regional cooperation as soon as possible on the plain of international economic development.

In this context Ecevit spoke also of the need to develop Balkan cooperation which is advocated, he said, both by Turkey and Yugoslavia. "However, at this juncture such cooperation would be most efficient between the countries which have no open questions and problems in their reciprocal relations".

Prime Minister Ecevit assessed the economic situation in Turkey, which had both inherited by his government, as critical and adding to the burden of complex problems. This year is difficult for Turkey, he stressed, both on the economic and on the broader internal plane.

The measures which have already been taken, Prime Minister Ecevit believes, will enable the Turkish economy to pull ahead as early as the beginning of next year. Prime Minister Ecevit mentioned terrorism as an exceptionally serious burden which his country had been confronted with for several years now.

Answering reporters' questions, the Turkish prime minister declared that the establishment of a federal system was the "only way to preserve the territorial integrity of Cyprus". In his opinion, "full federation" could be achieved gradually on the island, by an evolutionary process, with the good will and strengthening of mutual trust between the two Cypriot communities. "Yugoslavia is an encouraging example of how Cyprus could achieve such a status, with agreement and will of both communities on the island," the Turkish prime minister said.

In this connection, Prime Minister Ecevit recalled that before Archbishop Makarios' death, the Cypriot communities had come to an agreement that Cyprus should be a duo-zonal, independent, sovereign, federal and nonalined state. The Turkish prime minister considers that the Cyprus problem can be solved, with the agreement and all-round understanding of the two communities on the island. "No other countries can decide the future of Cyprus, but only the two Cypriot communities themselves", Ecevit stated.

Prime Minister Ecevit said that the draft proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot community to UN Secretary General Waldheim represented a significant step. The UN secretary general, Prime Minister Ecevit stated, had appraised them as concrete and meaningful.

The administration of the Turkish Cypriot community was given the full aid of Professor (?Mumtaz Soysal), an expert from Turkey, in working out the draft Cypriot constitution. However, the Turkish prime minister stressed, it is up to the Cypriot communities to decide all this together. At the same time he stressed that Turkey shares full political responsibility for the undertaking of the corresponding measures to settle the Cyprus problem. Regarding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, Ecevit said that this will come about "when the complete security of the Turkish community is guaranteed."

The Turkish prime minister then stated that Turkey supports the establishment of good-neighborly relations with Greece. "The initiative to move toward the earliest possible removal of difficulties and misunderstandings which at present exist between Turkey and Greece is one of the first steps of my government." Prime Minister Ecevit expressed the hope that with good will, such a development in relations between the two neighboring countries could be achieved. If the Turkish-Greek dialog which has been begun continues, it will be possible to reach agreement also on the rights of the two countries in regard to the use of the Aegean Sea, Prime Minister Ecevit said, and expressed regret that the planned meeting of general secretaries of the ministries of foreign affairs had had to be postponed.

In conclusion, the Turkish prime minister touched on the state of Turkish-U.S. relations. Ecevit cited the existing embargo on the supply of U.S. weapons to Turkey as a "negative element" in the improvements of Turkish-U.S. relations. He viewed as positive the proposal for a new defense agreement between the two countries. "My government, Prime Minister Ecevit stressed, has a different approach to Turkey's security problems that that of the previous cabinet".

Ecevit recalled that Jimmy Carter, the U.S, President, had replied to Turkey's proposals, but that it was still uncertain as to whether the U.S. Congress would pass a decision on lifting the embargo. "If it does not do this, Turkey will not wait long, for it is situated in the most sensitive part of the world", the Turkish prime minister stated.

Ecevit Departs

LD161838Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Following his 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit left Belgrade tonight. At Belgrade's Surcin airport, the Turkish Prime Minister was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM TO KIM IL-SONG

LD141204Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito addressed a telegram of felicitations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of his birthday.

In his telegram, President Tito expresses the conviction that relations and the close cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened in their joint interest, and will constitute an important contribution to the further consolidation of the policy of nonalignment and the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

TITO GREETS CAMBODIA ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD161802Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 16, (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's independence, President Tito has extended felicitations to Democratic Kampuchea State Presidium President Khieu Samphan.

"It is with particular staisfaction that I extend, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and in my own name, sincere felicitations and warm wishes for as great as possible successes in your struggle for the reconstruction of Democratic Kampuchea, a happy future of its friendly people and your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that our bilateral cooperation, founded on traditional friendship, will further be promoted in our joint interest and in the interest of the consolidation the policy of non-alignment, respect for the sovereignty of all countries, non-interference in their internal affairs and peace in the world", the telegram states.

MORE ON IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Doronjski

LD141700Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Stevan Doronjski today received Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs Michael O'Kennedy.

During a lengthy and cordial talk, the mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful and rapid development of Yugoslav-Irish relations. It was established that the two sides have coinciding views on numerous topical international problems and that this will enable an even more successful cooperation between the two non-bloc countries.

O'Kennedy Visits Dubrovnik

LD141812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)--Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy today wound up his official visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade for Dubrovnik a city in the south of the Yugoslav Adriatic coast, for a brief rest there.

'COMINFORMIST' CONVICTED FOR ANTISTATE CRIMES

LD131705Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG)--The Cominformist emigrant Mileta Perovic was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment today having been found guilty as charged of crimes against the people and state. Perovic was convicted for crimes committed between 1956 and 1977.

The evidence presented at the trial, which began on March 22 and lasted, with only short recesses, until today, established conclusively that the defendant Perovic, beginning in 1956 and especially following his illegal departure from Yugoslavia in 1958 as part of an armed group, formed an illegal Cominformist group for counterrevolutionary action and finally a counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called "Communist Party of Yugoslavia."

At the head of this organization as secretary of the "initiative committee for the renewal of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia", and elected later, on his own nomination, "general secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia" at an illegal meeting held at Bar, the defendant organized hostile activity against Yugoslavia, its social order and self-management system with the aim of overthrowing, by force and in violation of the constitution and with help from abroad, government by the working people and their constitutionally elected representative bodies of Yugoslavia and subordinating to foreign states the political-executive organs of Government of Yugoslavia.

Perovic tried to bring together Cominformist groups in various countries within the framework of the illegal organization he had set up and sought assistance in his counterrevolutionary endeavor from other states and extremist emirgrant organizations abroad. Perovic was found guilty of thereby and, in all these aspects having endangered as charged the security of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mileta Perovic was once before, in 1949, convicted for similar acts in violation of Yugoslav law and sentenced to 18 years in prison. However, he was released from prison under an amnesty decree in 1956.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Doronjski Receives Venezuelan Envoy

LD141715Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Francisco Quijada Gonzalez, the newly-appointed ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to Yugoslavia, who presented him his letters of credence.

In the introductory speech, Ambassador Gonzalez expressed the Venezuelan people's admiration of the heroic Yugoslav people and, particularly of its brave and exceptional leader, Josip Broz Tito. Venezuela and Yugoslavia identify themselves in terms of fundamental goals and joint determined efforts to realize the overall progress of their peoples and their national aspirations. In so doing, they seek to use their natural resources to a maximum the ambassador said.

In his reply, Doronjski asserted that Yugoslavia and Venezuela maintain traditionally good and friendly relations which constantly spread and intensify. Many top-level visits exchanged by their statesmen and political leaders as well as the regular exchange of economic, sociopolitical and other delegations testify to the high level of their relations built on full equality, mutual understanding and appreciation.

Yugoslavia and Venezuela successfully work together internationally, too, and their cooperation to this effect has been successfully realized for years now through the United Nations and other international forums, Vice President Doronjski continued. Doronjski laid special stress on the importance of the activities the two countries develop as part of the nonaligned movement, the UN and other international forums in the direction of establishing a new international economic order in the (?world).

Sirotkovic Receives Soviet Delegation

LD131202Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today received representatives of the Soviet economy in Yugoslavia, headed by M.V. (Stogovoy), head of the USSR trade delegation in the SFRY, and had a lengthy and cordial conversation with them.

During the day the Soviet representatives visited the "Nikola Tesla" factory in Zagreb and "Yugoturbina" in Karlovac.

Mesihovic Receives Polish Delegation

LD141730Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Executive Committee member Munir Mesihovic today received a group of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Ministry of Agriculture officials led by candidate Central Committee member and Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry head Jerzy Wojtecki. The Polish delegation is visiting Yugoslavia to learn about its current development, especially in agriculture, and study possibilities for a further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in this field.

Mesihovic informed the Polish officials on preparations for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia 11th Congress and on the achievements in the development of social-economic relationships.

Vidic Marks Railroad Workers Day

LD151034Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0709 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Nis--The 11th LCY Congress will rely on all the experience, progress, problems and tasks outlined and set out by the republican congresses and provincial conferences and will determine the essential strategic directions of development--for the LCY and for our society as a whole. The vision and prospects will thus be transformed into our concrete program for the forthcoming period, stressed Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his speech at the celebration of railroad workers day in Nis.

As in the past, Vidic stressed, we are not oriented merely toward the so-called industrial revolution, but rather we are continuing the process of the further industrialization of our deep socialist social revolution, which fundamentally constructs new socialist social relations. We want more industrial products in the coming period, more food, health, schools, child care, care for the old and invalid, apartments, healthier environment, and a better standard of living for our working people.

After noting the problems which exist in the railroads, Vidic stressed that their solution would depend to an increasing extent on the railroad workers themselves and the degree to which their organizations of associated labor would take up their position as envisaged by the constitution and the law on associated labor. Emphasizing that the position of the railroad workers and their work should be seen in the context of the general economic trends of the country, Vidic warned that even though the positive economic trends are continuing this year there are still serious difficulties in the realization of the policy and plans agreed on. According to Vidic, part of these difficulties result not only from the difficult international economic conditions, but also from weaknesses in the management policy of our work organizations, which must be more energetically removed.

He said that we still have a lot to do in this respect, but what we have already created is a great and essential difference from the familiar systems of exploitation or undeveloped socialist social relations, for in this country we have indeed gone far into the epoch of self-management decisionmaking.

"We are convinced that as a society we will insure the continuation of the maximum possible stable economic and general social trends as a result of the 11th LCY Congress and through the even greater clarity of the new goals we will set ourselves and the even greater energy we will apply for their realization. In a world of tempestuous changes, we must not only keep pace with the progress of others but also continue to fight in the front ranks of the struggle for social progress, as we have hitherto marched under Tito's leadership."

Pointing out that the last 4 years have been, despite the unfavorable international conditions, years of great success in this country, Vidic warned that these were also years of recession in the West. For this reason we must pay more thought to our position in the international division of labor in a world which requires more and more solidarity but in which it also remains a rule that lagging-behind does not pay off and that to accelerate development it is nevertheless most important to mobilize one's own forces.

In that part of his speech devoted to international relations and the policy of Yugoslavia, Vidic emphasized that "the struggle for peace in which--especially through the tireless activity of Comrade Tito--we have a prominent place in the world today, is an integral part of the struggle for new qualities in our lives here in this country. For this reason we are vitally interested in lasting peace in Europe and the whole world. Our unvacillating orientation toward Tito's policy of nonalinement, which thanks to the exceptionally great contribution of our president has become an independent and unavoidable factor in world politics, is our best guarantee for contributing in a constructive and all all-round manner to solving all world questions of interest to our security and the general peace of the world. Without all this we could not be what we are, neither in our country nor in international life," concluded Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ROMANIA'S DINCA ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR VISIT

LD1311587 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation from Bucharest led by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee, and mayor of Bucharest, arrived today for a 5-day visit.

The delegation was met at Belgrade airport by Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade City conference of the League of Communists and other officials.

During their stay in Belgrade, the Bucharest delegation will be informed about the most important activities of the League of Communist's organization in Belgrade and of the city assembly and will also visit a number of work organizations, institutions and local communities in Belgrade.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)--With the signing of a document on the talks, the Yugoslav-Czechoslovakian commission for trade ended its session in Belgrade today. It has assessed with satisfaction that trade and other forms of economic cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and that its estimated volume will be exceeded. Expectations are for the value of trade and services this year to total one billion dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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